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Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS.

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

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A CEMETERY SITE

Meeting Held Yesterday to Dis-
cuss the Question.

PUNCHBOWL NOT SUITABLE

Cemetery Committee Asks for Time—Reports
of Prof. Brigham and Dr. Maxwell—
Geological Formations.

A meeting of delegates from the Ex-
ecutive Council, Board of Health,
Queen's Hospital, and Oahu Cemetery
Association was held yesterday after-
noon at the offices of the Hawaiian
Investment Co. to discuss the selection
of a cemetery site.

The meeting was called to order by
President Dole who read the follow-
ing report of the Cemetery committee:

The Committee on Cemeteries have
examined the land lying mauka of the
Oahu Railway between Kailua Bay and
Pearl Harbor. The land, although
suitable in every other respect for a
cemetery, has an insufficient depth of
soil, the soft rock of that region com-
ing to the surface in many places and
being close to the surface over the
whole area, which circumstance ren-
ders that region impracticable for the
purpose. The Committee also exam-
ined the location at Kahaui mauka of
the road on the Honolulu side of the
Moanalua boundary; this land is suit-
able for a cemetery as to its topograph-
ical character and the nature and
depth of its soil. It is however very
desirable land for residence purposes
and is objectionable otherwise from
being immediately on the windward
side of the public highway; it is also
too far from town for funerals to be
conducted economically unless the new
electric tramway should reach the
place and afford convenient and cheap
facilities.

Your Committee have also examined
the crater of Punchbowl and find that
the soil is entirely favorable and that
the locality is reasonably convenient
of access. There is a sentiment against
the use of this locality on the ground
that it is a place of public interest
and beautiful and extensive views and
should be reserved for a public park
or recreation ground. Your Commit-
tee, however, upon consulting Dr.
Maxwell and Professor Brigham, who,
from their studies in chemistry and
geology, are perhaps the best fitted
of anyone here for giving an opinion
on the subject, feel that they cannot
recommend this locality. Their view
is that the crater of Punchbowl is ob-
jectionable for the purpose, to a far
greater degree than any other locality
in Honolulu from the danger of con-
tamination of the artesian water sup-
ply, from the fact that the shaft of
the crater and numerous old steam
cracks of which there is abundant
evidence lead down without doubt to
the artesian basin and are not likely
to be sufficiently closed up to prevent
drainage from the surface. In case the
cemetery should be established there,
from reaching down and contaminat-
ing the artesian water below. This
evidence of these two gentlemen,
whose reports on the subject are filed
herewith, is conclusive, and your Com-
mittee would therefore request further
time for making new investigations.
Honolulu, 17 April, 1899.

SANFORD B. DOLE.
H. M. VON HOLT.

This report is also approved by Dr.
Day and J. W. Smith, members of the
Committee. Mr. Cleghorn made a
minority report, favoring the Punch-
bowl locality.

The report of Prof. Brigham was
next read. It is as follows:

Honolulu, H. I., April 3, 1899.
Hon. S. B. Dole,
Dear Sir:—Understanding that a
plan for the conversion of the crater
of Punchbowl into a cemetery is under
consideration, will you allow me to call
the attention of those having the mat-
ter in charge to one or two points
which indicate danger to the com-
munity if such a plan is carried out.
The destruction of this fine park and
breathing space, for any such purpose,
would be regrettable but not neces-
sarily dangerous to public health were it
not for the following facts which must
not be ignored when the welfare of the
living is at stake. Punchbowl is a vol-
cano which in common with Diamond
Head, Salt Lake and others has forced
its way through the layers of lava and
coral rock long subsequent to the for-
mation of these older beds. It is probable
that the disturbance of these beds by
volcanic rending and upheaval has dam-
med up the subterranean streams
from the mountains, and so giving rise
to the pressure which is shown in the
flowing wells. Whether this is so or
not, it is very certain that these vol-
canoes are on a line of dislocation,
and that rifts or chasms extend to
great depths in their immediate neigh-
borhood. These may be partly filled
by the alluvium from the surface of
the cone, but whether partly or wholly
filled with this earth they afford ready

(Continued on Page Five.)

A RIVAL EXCHANGE.

There is strong talk on the
street and in a number of of-
fices here of the organization, in
the near future, of a rival to the
present Stock Exchange. The
prime movers are four or five
individuals and firms actively
engaged in stock dealing and
carrying the brokerage license
required by the Government.

Complaint is made by outsid-
ers leading the revolt that the
old or present Exchange is both
high priced and exclusive. Said
one of the discontented: "They
say they are going to have three
more seats, but they want too
much for them and then we
hear that the new places go to
Hackfeld & Co., Schaefer &
Co., and B. F. Dillingham. They
ought to give young blood and
active traders a chance. Un-
less there is some expansion in
the present Exchange the new
one will soon start up."

Said a prominent member of
the Exchange, an official of the
body and one of the busiest
brokers of the place: "I am
heartily in favor of having sev-
eral more seats and I believe
that every member of the Ex-
change is of the same mind. It
has been proposed to have
three more seats. It was
suggested that one go to
Mr. Dillingham, for reasons
that are apparent. His was the
only name mentioned. The pol-
icy will be to let the seats go to
the highest bidder, first fixing
an upset price. The applicant
must be voted upon, but unless
a combination is made on the
outside there will be no dis-
crimination. A member of the
Exchange must deposit a forfeit
that protects his customers and
the Exchange as well. We
have intended to delay action
until the return from the coast
of Col. J. H. Fisher, who is the
president of the body. He will
be home on the return Austrar-
lia. It is my conviction that
the Exchange should be made
large and representative as
possible. The more members,
the more trading and the Ex-
change is a safeguard to the
public. The organization will
have fine large quarters in the
Thurston & Carter building, to
go up alongside the Judd build-
ing and to have its start by
July 1."

To Plant Cane.

A number of Kaiwili homesteaders
have pulled up their coffee and planted
sugar cane. About 100 acres of home
sugar land will be planted in cane this
year. This change has been made
mostly by Japanese, whose lots are
adjoining the plantation. This is no
criticism for the future of coffee on
Kaiwili, because many coffee patches
that have been properly cultivated, are
looking as healthy and full of bloss-
oms as any coffee on the Islands.—
Hilo Tribune.

LI IS RESTORED.

The Empress Dowager Wishes to Re-
call Him.

WASHINGTON, April 5.—The
friendship which the Empress Dow-
ager of China entertains for Li Hung
Chang may result in his being recalled
to power at an early day. There have
been reports that this movement was
actually under way, but nothing of-
ficial has been received here to bear
this out. The main obstacle to his
recall, it is said, is the difference be-
tween Russia and Great Britain as to
the preponderance of power in China.
In the sharp diplomatic struggle going
on between these two powers, Russia
has relied upon the good offices of Li
Hung Chang, while Great Britain has
had cause to resent some of the activi-
ties of Earl Li in behalf of Russia.
This feeling in British official circles
was the main cause for the enforced
retirement of Li. Since then, how-
ever, the British sentiment against
him has become less acute, and it is
understood that if the Dowager Em-
press sees fit to restore him to power
there is not likely to be the same op-
position that Great Britain would have
interposed some time ago. In Li
Hung Chang China would have the
services of the first statesman of the
Orient for the crisis through which
she is passing, and her helplessness
in diplomacy during the last two
years be thus overcome.

A PLACE PICKED

Site for a Consumptive Hospital
Recommended.

A SPOT HIGH AND DRAINED

Building That Would be Required
Class of Patients—Management
—Government Aid.

Following is the text of the report
on location and establishment of a con-
sumptive hospital:

We, the undersigned, the committee
appointed at the meeting of the Ex-
ecutive Council, Board of Health and
Trustees of the Queen's Hospital to
investigate the question of the location
for a consumptive hospital and other
matters connected with such enter-
prise, respectfully report as follows:

Your committee has taken into con-
sideration the various localities in the
suburbs of Honolulu and have person-
ally examined the slope on the west
side of Nuuanu Valley leading down
toward the Inland Asylum. The lower
part of the ridge nearest to Nuuanu
Valley is broad and contains a great
deal of suitable ground for buildings—
averaging about 250 feet elevation.
This is a perfectly satisfactory place
for the location of a consumptive hos-
pital except for the fact that there is
so much available ground and it is
so conveniently located that it will
without doubt be shortly in demand
for residences and your committee for
that reason deem it an unsuitable place
for the hospital contemplated in-as-
much as such hospital would at an
early period be entirely surrounded by
residences.

Your committee thereupon examined
the ridge lying northwest of the one
referred to, separated from it by a
small valley in which a number of
quarries have been worked for the
building of the Kamehameha Schools.
This second ridge is narrow, contain-
ing but a very little available ground
for house lots so that if at the proper
elevation, say about 250 feet from the
sea, a hospital should be located there
would be no room left on either side
of the ridge for other buildings. The
situation of this second ridge is also
favorable for the purpose, on account
of being further away from Nuuanu
Valley and being thereby somewhat
protected from the fresh trades that
sweep through that valley for a large
part of the year and evidently having
a lesser rain fall than the ridge next
to Nuuanu Valley. Your committee re-
port favorably upon a locality on this
ridge, the middle part of which is
about 250 feet above the sea, which
contains nearly level areas of terrace
like formations giving a large amount
of room for buildings, and grounds for
exercise and for out buildings, and
would recommend that not less than
six acres at this point be secured for
the purpose of the contemplated hos-
pital; which area would occupy the
whole ridge except the steep sides and
would in our opinion be sufficient for
all of the needs of the institution. At
this low elevation water could reach
the ground from Nuuanu Valley or
from the contemplated pumping sta-
tion in Kailua.

The development of the first ridge
referred to as a residence section would
require water from the Nuuanu reser-
voirs and the extension of such water
supply across the shallow valley be-
tween to the ground selected would
not be a very expensive work.

If this ground can be secured your
committee would recommend the build-
ing of a large central house contain-
ing physicians' and nurses' rooms with
necessary dining and kitchen accom-
modations in the middle portion, and
two wings, each containing two wards
separated by a central hall, sufficient
for about sixteen patients in each
ward, in order to provide for different
nationalities and indigent patients;
and that part of such wards be used
for pay and part for indigent patients,
and also that cottages be erected on
the grounds as may be found necessary
for patients able to pay for such accom-
modations. Broad verandas should be
attached to the main building and to
the cottages as well. The whole
grounds to be substantially fenced.
Access to these grounds is available by
a fair grade from the present road at
the bottom of the valley above the
train station.

Your committee recommend that the
institution be managed by a private
corporation upon a similar system to
that of the Queen's Hospital, but that
both legislative appropriation and en-
dowment through private beneficence
be sought for its financial support.

Your committee recommend that the
name of the proposed institution be
Hospital for Incurables, and that any
non-contagious incurable cases as well
as consumptive cases be provided for.

This locality with the proper road
made to it is so accessible to Hono-
lulu that there would be no difficulty
in transporting patients and supplies
or in the attendance of physicians.
There is no other locality in the
suburbs of Honolulu which in all re-
spects is so suitably located as this is.
The air is pure and cool, it is away
from all other residences and—as has
been said—satisfactorily accessible.

We would recommend that this
ground be secured if possible and that

the enterprise be energetically pushed
to completion.

Honolulu, 17 April, 1899.
SANFORD B. DOLE,
GEORGE HERBERT,
CHAS. B. COOPER.

This report is also approved by Dr.
Wood and Geo. W. Smith, members of
the committee, making it a unanimous
report.

Serious Accident.

(Hilo Tribune, April 15.)

On Wednesday afternoon while D.
Conway, the representative of M. S.
Grinbaum & Company, Honolulu, was
driving from Waimea to Kukui, his
horse took fright at something on the
road and bolted. After running for
quite a distance, the vehicle overturned,
throwing out Mr. Conway and the
Japanese driver. Mr. Conway sustain-
ed severe injuries, including two ribs
broken, while the Japanese was con-
siderably bruised. The injured man is
being cared for at Mrs. Reid's house in
Honokaa, and at latest report, is rest-
ing easy.

THE LABOR QUESTION.

C. Wolters Favors the Open Door
to Japanese.

Lihue, Kauai, April 15, 1899.

EDITOR P. C. A.—The Government
questions the advisability of bringing
more Japs into the country. Schemes
of profit sharing, etc., are proposed,
that have proved a success nowhere.
Does the Government know that for
each ten tons of sugar to produce, one
laborer is required? With all the new
plantations springing up, where is the
labor to come from, if not from Ja-
pan. Importing American farm hands
is idle talk; America has no farm
hands to spare. If it was not for the
Jap, California would raise no beets.
By all means let all Japs come that
want to come. Without sufficient
labor the Islands will be worse off
than ever before and the sugar in-
dustry will be ruined.

Let the people make up their minds
before the annexation business (or
form of admission) is settled, what the
best interests of the Islands are. The
Islands would fare best if they would
become a colony, with a free hand to
import labor as much as necessary, no
matter where, at the same time they
might enjoy a tariff protection of
say 1 cent a pound. That is all that
might be reasonably expected and
should satisfy everybody.

Yours truly,

C. WOLTERS.

CLOSE CONNECTION POWER

What is regarded by a num-
ber of power men and machin-
ists of the Islands as the most
important innovation placed
here in years will soon be a
feature of the Iron works es-
tablishment of Cotton & Neil.
The installation is to be made
by Fred J. Cross, the electrical
expert. There will be a gen-
eral taking down and storing
away of belts and pulleys,
Motors are to be placed with
direct connection. Each tool
and machine requiring power
will have its motor as a close
companion. The first place that
this was done on a large scale
was in the press rooms of a
New York newspaper, each
press having its own motor.
This proved a most satisfactory
success. One authority esti-
mated that in a number of
cases the saving in power was
as high as fifty-six per cent—
that is, in some places it had re-
quired fifty-six per cent of all
the power developed to run the
overhead works and pulleys.

A Favored Island.

The Island of Lanai, being almost all
the property of one man, has been
rather isolated from the other Islands
of the group for a great many years.
On this account it has distinctive
features, Lanai is without the mos-
quito, the mongoose, the Japanese
beetle and, it is said, the rat or mouse.
All this was advertised by word of
mouth during the time the Maunaloa
plantation company was being organ-
ized.

Artesian Wells.

The McCandless Bros. have just
finished their twelfth well at Spreck-
elsville and will this week take the rig
to Haiku, where a considerable contract
awaits. The twentieth well has been
completed at Lahaina and the rig goes
to Molokai, making the second rig in
the service of the American Sugar
Company.

THE HARBOR LINES

Chamber of Commerce Takes De-
finite Action.

RECOMMENDS WHARF EXTENSION

Proposals of the Board of Surveys
Approved—Measures for Tempo-
rary Relief—Special Meeting.

The Chamber of Commerce yester-
day approved of the recommendation
of its committee on harbor improve-
ments to extend the Brewer, Sorenson,
Kinan, Nuuanu and Likelike wharves
to relieve the present congested con-
dition; and further recommended that
the proposed improvement be immedi-
ately begun and be allowed to remain
until further accommodations are pro-
vided.

This action was taken at a special
meeting of the Chamber at which were
present: President J. B. Atherton,
Secretary J. G. Spencer, B. F. Dilling-
ham, J. P. Hackfeld, H. A. Parmelee,
W. W. Hall, F. A. Schaefer, J. P.
Cooke, W. M. Giffard, T. J. King, C.
M. Cooke, J. J. Egan, Geo. H. Robert-
son, C. L. Wight, H. Kluegel, T. Clive
Davies and R. D. Silliman.

Two maps were presented before the
meeting. One had been prepared by
Mr. Kluegel and the other was the
map showing the lines as proposed by
the Board of Survey of the War De-
partment.

Speaking of the extension of the
Kinan wharf Mr. Wight declared that
he saw no benefit to be derived from
such a move. While the extension of
the other wharves might afford tempo-
rary relief, no such result would be
gained by extending the wharf in ques-
tion.

In regard to the effect of the action
of the Chamber Mr. Giffard related an
interview with Maj. Langfitt, stating
that their proposals would be given
careful consideration.

The motion was then made by Mr.
Schaefer that the plan as proposed by
the Board of Survey should be adopted,
and that the Board be requested to
provide the extensions of the various
wharves in order to provide tempo-
rary relief. This motion was carried.

It was then moved and carried that
a copy of the resolution be sent to
Maj. Langfitt referring to the Hawaii-
an Government map showing the pro-
posed extensions.

Accordingly the lines as proposed by
the Board of Survey have been ap-
proved, together with the lines of the
Hawaiian Government map to provide
temporary relief.

Whatever course is decided upon by
the Board is, of course, unalterable by
the local Government. The wharves
are under the complete supervision of
the War Department at Washington.

Immigration Question.

The Cabinet met with a committee
from the Planters yesterday.
The latter urged that the present
system should not be altered until the
next meeting of Congress. President
Dole gave his opinion that the present
immigration system could not con-
tinue, now that the country has been
annexed. In the conversation that fol-
lowed the general opinion seemed to
be that free immigration would be the
course decided on.

Marshal and Attorney.

Marshal Brown and Attorney Stew-
art are no longer particular friends.
They had a sharp quarrel at the Police
Station yesterday morning. It was
over the Orphanum license case. The
attorney claimed that the Marshal had
failed to keep a promise. After an
argument the lawyer was put out of
the Marshal's office. Mr. Stewart
threatens a prosecution for assault and
Marshal Brown expresses a keen de-
sire to defend such an action.

A House Warning.

Senator J. A. McCandless and Mrs.
McCandless have given up entirely the
residence on Beretania street and will
hereafter reside at the beach home all
the time. The town house has been
taken over by "Kimo" and Representa-
tive L. L. McCandless. These gentle-
men are bachelors. They had a little
house warming last evening, giving a
dinner to Senator McCandless and
wife, Miss Cartwright, Col. Geo. F.
McLeod, J. S. Martin and a few other
friends.

The Alliance Assurance Co., of London.

PROGRESS AT KIHAI

First Vessel in Port Since the "Days of '49."

MAGNIFICENT PROSPECT IN SIGHT

Supplies Being Landed—Cane Has Been Planted—The Water Supply Certain.

KIHAI, Maui, April 15.—Kihai inhabitants are being treated to the unusual spectacle of a foreign vessel at anchor in the roadstead. The three masted schooner Ida McKay came in last Tuesday, direct from Gray's Inlet, and is discharging a cargo of lumber for the plantation. She entered at and will clear from Kihai. She will probably complete unloading on Wednesday or Thursday next and will take in ballast and sail direct for San Francisco.

This arrival is notable in that no foreign vessel has landed at this point since the "days of '49," when a fleet of vessels used to supply the California market with wheat and potatoes raised in Kula and Makawao.

A second lumber ship is due from Gray's Inlet at Kihai, as is also the "Defender," from San Francisco. The latter is loaded with fence posts, redwood lumber and nearly two miles of 20-inch cast iron pipe, the first installment of the large order placed last fall, with which to irrigate the first main crop of cane. The laying of this pipe will be proceeded with immediately.

The plantation is prepared to handle this pipe and all other heavy freight in the most approved fashion.

The Honolulu Iron Works has constructed heavy iron buoys which, with anchors and chains capable of holding the largest vessels, will enable ships to haul in within a few hundred feet of the wharf.

Sorenson & Lytle have constructed two large lighters, which were put in to use last week.

A heavy hoisting derrick has been built on the end of the wharf and a steam hoisting engine, capable of hoisting 12 tons, placed in position.

The plantation railroad track runs out onto the wharf and from thence will run to all parts of the plantation. About three-quarters of a mile is already completed, extending to the warehouse, stables, and to each of the three pumping stations. Civil Engineer Hauxhurst has laid out a comprehensive railroad plan for the whole plantation, and grading is now in progress.

The steam plows have arrived, via Kahului, where they were set up and brought overland by the veteran steam plow engineer, John Winter, who brought to the country the first steam plows, which were used at Spreckelsville. Mr. Winter has been permanently engaged at Kihai. He moved into his new home on Friday last, with his wife and three children.

The makai lands now being planted are so light that they do not need plowing, furrowing merely being sufficient. One of the traction engines is engaged in running a developing pump at one of the wells and the other is hauling rock for foundations.

About 130 acres of cane are already planted and planting will continue steadily. Three hundred laborers are now at work.

Three dug wells are now being developed at distances of 200 and 400 feet apart. They are all about half a mile from the sea. The water in them rises from 2 feet 7 inches to 4 feet above sea level, those inland rising highest. They will all be connected by underground tunnel, through which the water will all be conducted to a central pumping station.

The development of these wells is progressing steadily, an increase of water marking each foot of advance.

On Friday last experimental drill holes were sunk to a depth of 9 feet by a 2½ in. steam drill at the bottom of the shaft of well number 3, resulting in three miniature artesian wells, which spouted water to a height of 15 inches. The water is as clear as crystal and so sweet that the saline tinge is barely perceptible.

The air compressor for running two air power drills for working in the water tunnels is nearly erected. A steam hoist for lifting rock from the well shafts will also be put in operation during the next few days. With these facilities the water development will proceed even more rapidly than in the past. The management, while pushing the development of the viable water supply, is doing some experimenting as well. As the water rises higher the further the distance from the sea, it appears manifest that its source is the slopes of Haleakala.

The McCandless Brothers have therefore been engaged to immediately put down four artesian wells at an elevation of 200 feet above the sea level, if, as is expected, water is found, it

will be raised to the surface by "deep well pumps," at the bottom of the wells, assisted by compressed air, and the water allowed to run down hill in an open ditch, instead of being pumped up hill through a mile of expensive pipe.

Mr. Schuster, the head engineer of the Spring Valley Water Works, of San Francisco, has been engaged as consulting engineer by the Kihai plantation, and is specially designing the pumps and engines for this experiment.

Constitution Adopted.

The Associated Charities met Thursday with President Dole presiding. In place of Geo. R. Carter, who was unavoidably absent. A draft of the constitution was presented by Rev. Alex. Mackintosh. With slight amendments it was approved. The next meeting will be held on Thursday, the 27th. Delegates from churches and beneficial societies are requested to be present.

RAINFALL FOR MARCH, 1899.

From Reports to Weather Bureau, STATIONS. ELEV. (FT.) RAIN (IN.)

HAWAII—		
Waikaele	50	22.80
Hilo (town)	100	.....
Kaunapali	1250	.....
Pepeekeo	100	23.87
Honolulu	300	.....
Hakalau	200	20.12
Honohina	.....	29.10
Laupahoehoe	500	33.54
Oakala	400	22.87
Kula	250	18.46
Paunalo	750	20.16
Paunalo	300	14.58
Paunalo	1200	19.69
Honokaa (Kalehua)	425	16.87
Honokaa	1900	12.40
Kukuihale	700	12.46
Awini Ranch	1100	10.25
Niuli	200	7.07
Kohala (Parsonage)	350	7.71
Kohala Mission	585	6.80
Kohala Sugar Co.	234	6.97
Waimea	2720	4.73
Kailua	450	5.83
Launaloa	1540	6.55
Kealahou	1580	3.13
Kaunapali	800	.....
Kaunapali	1200	.....
Naalehu	650	6.11
Naalehu	1350	8.34
Naalehu	1725	12.18
Honouliuli	15	4.38
Hilea	310	.....
Pahala	850	.....
Moaula	700	.....
Volan House	4000	13.73
Olaa (Mason)	1650	.....
Kapoho	110	8.77
Pohokiki	10	7.83
Kamalii	650	.....
Kalapana	8	5.48

MAUI—

Kahului	10	.....
Lahaina	600	1.12
Olowalu	15	1.01
Waipahoehoe	700	.....
Kaupo (Mokulau)	.....	.....
Coffee Co.	285	8.88
Kipahulu	.....	.....
Hamao Plantation	60	8.85
Nahiku	.....	.....
Haiku	700	13.08
Kula (Elenwon)	4000	.....
Kula (Kalahou)	2500	.....
Puuoi	1400	12.7
Pala	180	9.55
Haleakala Ranch	2000	7.13

MOLOKAI—

Maunaloa	70	2.21
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OAHU—

Punahou W. Bureau	50	4.94
Kulaokahua	50	3.73
Kewalo (King St.)	15	4.75
Makiki Reservoir	150
Kapiolani Park	10	4.34
School St. (Bishop)	50	4.57
Island Asylum	30	4.86
Nuuanu (W. W. Hall)	50	5.16
Nuuanu (Wyllie St.)	250	8.29
Nuuanu (Elee St.)	405	12.50
Nuuanu, Luakaha	850	26.59
Manoa (W. Dairy)	275	19.21
Maunawili	225	14.46
Kaunaloa	100	.....
Waimanalo	25	8.45
Ahihi	350	18.37
Kahuku	25	6.14
Waimanalo	1700	7.78
Wai Plantation	60	1.72
Waipahu	.....	201

KAUAI—

Lihue, Grove Farm	200	2.91
Lihue (Molokai)	300	3.25
Hanalei	200	.....
Kilauea	325	.....
Hanalei	10	21.34
Wailua	32	1.11

Records Not Published:

FEBRUARY, 1899.	
Waipahu	2.27
Waianae	2.25
Launaloa	6.22
Lahaina	1.92
Awini Ranch	3.73
Kaunapali	8.74
Kilauea	3.34
Pala	1.00
Kulaokahua	3.55

C. J. LYONS.

Meteorologist Gov't Survey.

N. B. Observers are requested to forward their reports promptly at the end of each month, that they may appear in the published report on the fifteenth of following month.

Harbor Lines Discussed.

The board of harbor survey consisting of Major W. C. Langfitt and Captains F. J. H. Rickon and H. A. Spraggett met yesterday with President Dole, Minister King, C. L. Wight, B. F. Dillingham, F. M. Hatch, Fred Whitney, F. M. Swamy, Ed. Suhr, Joseph Gilman, Supt. Rowell, H. M. Whitney and others, to discuss the matter in question. The maps and harbor lines which have been drawn up by the board were shown. Different opinions were expressed regarding the basin at the mouth of Nuuanu stream, the extension of the wharves, and the situation of the lines. No definite conclusions, however, were reached.

THE NEW METHOD

Citizens Are Working for a Crematory Here.

SOME FACTS BROUGHT OUT

The Bishop of Panapolis—Literature from the Coast—First of a Series of Articles.

There is being quietly launched and forwarded in Honolulu just now a movement which should result in the erection here within say eighteen months of a modern crematory. This agitation or education is the enterprise of men who for a long time have believed in incineration and it has the endorsement of others who believe that local conditions imperatively demand the release of the country from the present compulsory method. Geo. W. Smith, who is a member of the Board of Health, has for a number of years advocated an effort to secure a crematory. He is quite familiar with the subject. Nearly every medical man of the city has at one time or another expressed himself as favoring cremation as the best means in every way of disposing of the bodies of the dead. Geo. P. Castle, while on the coast recently, looked into the matter fully and brought back a considerable quantity of reliable and up-to-date literature. At the meeting of the Young Men's Research Club, at the home of Rev. Wm. M. Kinsaid next week, the subject of cremation will be introduced and discussed. Mr. Castle will be a speaker on the occasion.

His Lordship, the Bishop of Panapolis, was interviewed on cremation yesterday. He said that he had followed closely the endeavors to secure more burial ground and realized the many difficulties of continuing the present means. His Lordship said that at present he could speak only as a private citizen upon the subject. If a crematory is established he will seek the necessary advice on the subject of instructing the faithful. The Bishop said that for himself personally he had felt for a long time that the prejudice against cremation was based on sentiment. He thought it an excellent method of disposing of the dead bodies. The Bishop spoke with candor and liberality on the subject. He believed that the people would soon become reconciled to cremation. True, it was a great change—one that should by no means be made suddenly. It wiped out much of tradition and of fond recollection, but once the people were convinced it was for the good of all there would be acceptance.

The views of the Bishop of Panapolis confirmed the statement of Mr. Castle that he had learned in the States that the Catholic church was not opposed to cremation—did not forbid it.

Mr. Canavaro, the representative here of Portugal, said that Italy was the European country in which cremation was most general. In his own land it is well known and is encouraged by municipalities and the state. The only objection is from individuals. Mr. Canavaro said that during the seasons of epidemics in Lisbon, the capital of Portugal, cremation was made compulsory. At other times it was as the people liked. The rule is that of the city of Lisbon.

The crematory of the Odd Fellows Association at San Francisco is the best known in the western half of the United States. Mr. Castle and others here have the printed matter of this society.

"Modern, scientific cremation commends itself on two strong grounds which need no argument. Sanitary reasons are the first and strongest, more arguments having been advanced by men of science and letters, for this reason than that of any other.

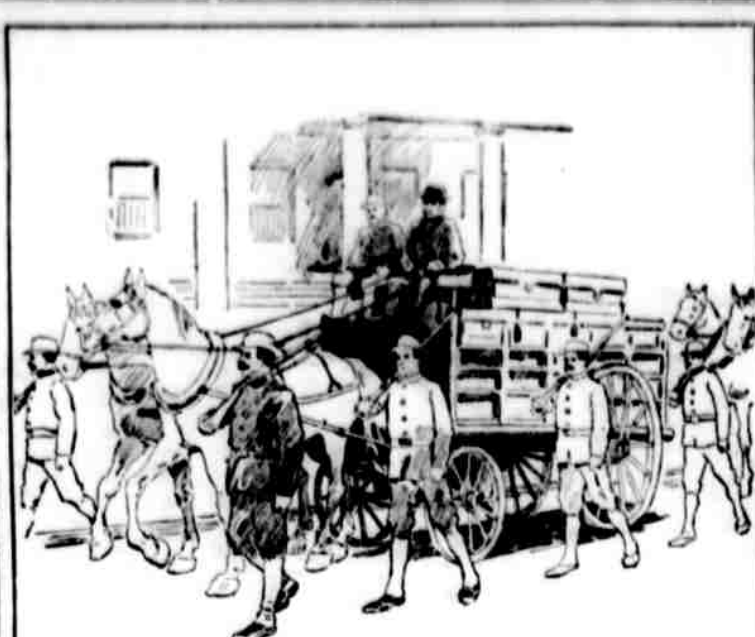
"Economy is another strong consideration. What is more sad and depressing than the sight of a neglected, unkempt grave in the midst of a beautiful cemetery? And yet to have it properly marked, kept green and in order, entails an expense that the great majority can ill afford to incur. With due regard to our dead the living are nearer to us and their needs must first be consulted."

"The time will come, and in the near future, when the sacredness and all the tender sentiments and associations which are wont to cluster about 'the little mound of earth,' the grave, will be transferred to the incinerator with its thousands of niches, beautiful urns and memorial tablets, always in order, sheltered, protected and freed from the elements of decay, a place that can be visited at all times, and under all circumstances, with perfect ease, safety and comfort, a convenience that is utterly impossible under the most favorable conditions of earth burial."

"The revival of the practice, by modern scientific process, was first successfully accomplished in Breslau, Germany, in the autumn of 1871, and was introduced into the United States by the incineration of Baron de Palm, in the private retort of Dr. P. Julius Le Moine, at Washington, Pa., in December, 1876."

"In 1884, or ten years from its beginning, Europe and America together possessed but five crematories, while in 1888, or four years later, it was stated at a congress of cremation societies in Vienna, that there were fifty in active operation, and others in course of construction."

"During the past ten years it has advanced with rapid strides until today every city of prominence in the world has in operation, or contemplation, a



MONEY FOR THE CUBAN ARMY.

American soldier boys helped the revolutionists drive Spanish rule out of Cuba, and then came home and got the money to pay the insurgents for fighting and took it to Havana. The picture shows United States regulars guarding the wagons transporting the \$3,000,000 appropriated to pay the Cuban army. They are on their way from the sub-treasury in New York to the steamer.

modern crematory and columbarium, by means of which there is provided, for all classes, without distinction, a commodious and beautiful building, where the last sad rites may be held without annoyance or interruption, freed from the dangers consequent to earth burials; where all must upon the same level, the rich and the poor alike, and where the remains of the humblest person receives the same respectful care and attention as bestowed upon that of the most wealthy and renowned.

"It accomplishes in a few brief moments, and by exactly the same process, only scientifically applied, that which takes years to accomplish by nature's plan."

"It is generally understood and believed, that in the process of cremation the remains are taken from the casket and wrapped in a winding sheet, many being under the impression that even the clothing is removed. All modern crematories have changed the method, and except in cases where metallic caskets are used, the remains are never touched or handled by anyone, being always incinerated in the casket as received, the glass and metallic trimmings only being removed, as otherwise they would melt and fuse with the ashes. The casket is enclosed in a winding sheet and placed upon a steel carriage, by means of which it is quickly and noiselessly deposited in the retort."

"In the process only the hot blast is used, the body supplying the hydrogen and carbon. For heating the retort a stream of heated hydro-carbon, mixed with heated air, is sent directly into the retort from the gasometer, which is supplied from English coke. The fire brick chamber, or retort, is thus heated to a high degree (about 2500 degrees Fahrenheit) before cremation begins; under the action of the intense heat disintegration immediately ensues, and all disease germs and noxious gases are destroyed and rendered forever innocuous."

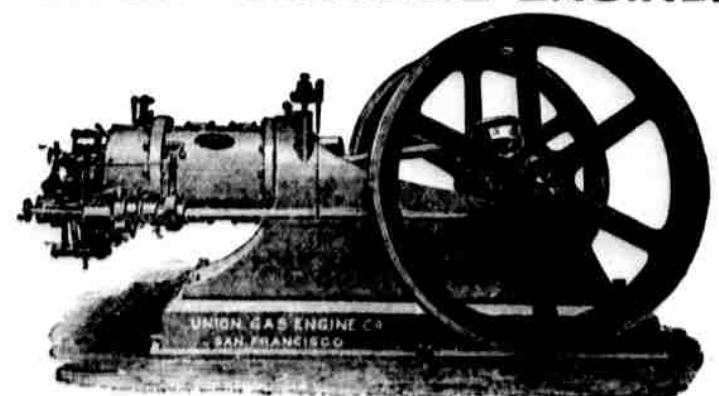
"The process of slow decomposition and its attendant evils and all objectionable features are thus avoided, and within the space of one brief hour the body is reduced to its original elements, there remaining only enough pure ashes to remind us of that which has been, and around and upon which, is placed in the Columbarium, to center our loving memories and affections."

"No special preparation of the body or clothing is necessary, it being incinerated in the casket as received. Where a metallic casket is used, the remains are removed and incased in a winding sheet. All caskets, or parts thereof, trimmings, etc., not incinerated with the remains are immediately destroyed, and no parts of the same are permitted to leave the Crematory except the name plate."

WHO ARE THE WISE?

"A word to the wise is sufficient" and a word from the wise should be sufficient, but you ask, who are the wise? Those who know. The oft repeated experience of trustworthy persons may be taken for knowledge. Mr. W. M. Terry says Chamberlain's Cough Remedy gives better satisfaction than any other in the market. He has been in the drug business at Elkton, Ky., for twelve years; has sold hundreds of bottles of this remedy and nearly all other cough medicines manufactured, which shows conclusively that Chamberlain's is the most satisfactory to the people, and is the best. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. I. and all Drugists and Dealers.

"UNION" GASOLINE ENGINE.



THE UNION GASOLINE ENGINE CO.

Build Gas and Gasoline Engines for both marine and stationary service. Hundreds of "UNION" Engines are in daily use at all kinds of work. "UNION" Engines are the simplest and most economical form of power. Send for catalogue, stating service and horse power wanted. OFFICE: 311 Howard street, San Francisco.

The best at the lowest price at HOPP'S.

AWNINGS.

There is no place in the world where Awnings are as much needed as in Honolulu. As far as we can see for no other reason than that most people think they have to send to the Coast for them. This is a wrong impression. We make

Awnings

All Sizes. All Colors. All Prices.

Try and consider the great advantage of Awnings. They regulate the light, make a room more comfortable and cooler and in all gives the home a cozy appearance. If you intend getting Awnings for the summer, call and get our figures.

RUINED—By a lepidopterous insect of nocturnal habits, or better known as a moth. Small as they are they get into your best clothes and all because you neglect buying the very thing that will not only keep them out, but is at the same time an ornament to any home. We refer to our

Ladies' Wardrobe Boxes.

These are upholstered, making a HANDSOME SETTEE. Call and see them.

J. HOPP & CO.

Leading Furniture Dealers.

KING & BETHEL STS.

GET IT AT WATERHOUSE'S

HOLIDAY ART CROCKERY ETC.

As a rule people do not wish to be rushed into buying anything—they would prefer to take their own time—their leisure moments and shop to see what store keeps the prettiest and best display.

We believe we have the best and handsomest line of Crockery and Glassware.

For this reason and the one stated above, about leisure time, we want you to see our line at any time and as many times as you wish. These are a few of the lines:

Majolica, Carlsbad, Bohemian, Daulton Fancy, Wedgewood, (in white and blue, white and green.)

Queen's Jubilee Jugs, B & H Art Lamps, American and European Cut Glass.

All in the handsomest and very latest designs.

You will confer upon us a favor if you will make our store your headquarters when on a shopping expedition.

J. T. WATERHOUSE.

Waverley Block, Bethel Street.

Groceries, Hardware, Crockery.

Established in 1851. Leaders in 1898.

Hawaiian Gazette.

SEMI-WEEKLY.

ISSUED TUESDAYS AND FRIDAYS

W. N. ARMSTRONG, EDITOR.

TUESDAY, APRIL 18, 1899.

THE CONSTITUTION AND CONTRACT LABOR

How far should President Dole go in observing the provisions of the Constitution of the United States which bear on the status of contract laborers? Can the government actively become a party to any contract for labor immigration if the contract is prohibited?

Article XIII. of the Constitution reads: "Neither slavery nor involuntary servitude, except as a punishment for crime whereof the party shall have been duly convicted, shall exist within the United States, or any place subject to their jurisdiction."

What is "involuntary servitude" has not been fully defined by the Supreme Court of the United States. In what is known as the Saylor case, where a seaman was imprisoned for not fulfilling his contract, the court held that the framers of the Constitution did not intend to bring seamen within the reach of that provision, but it plainly intimated that any other contract for service which carried with it the penalty of imprisonment was illegal and unconstitutional.

The court has not passed any judgment upon facts precisely similar to those involved in the Hawaiian penal contracts for labor, but the opinion of the court indicates that it will not hesitate to declare the Hawaiian contracts void.

The Executive, under the circumstances, should not attempt to interfere with or regulate the immigration of alien laborers, under our municipal laws. While it is impracticable to get at present any judicial determination in the matter, is not the Executive upon notice to observe the constitutional provision that has been cited, and allow the planters to get alien laborers in their own way, and at their own peril?

The Executive is not dealing with a question of morals, but of legal rights. It is, in a general sense, no longer the caretaker of the people.

With annexation it ceased to have any concern with a national policy, and the members of the government stepped down from their high estate and became merely the agents of President McKinley. Whether we are or are not to be absorbed by the Asiatics is an affair that will be settled by Congress, if it has not already been settled here in past years, by ourselves.

So long as the government in Washington permits the planters to promote alien immigration, the Executive is not justified in making itself a party to an illegal or unconstitutional act. If the planters, following their own methods, bring in immigrant laborers in violation of any law of the United States, which does not apply to these islands, Congress has only to extend the laws to these islands and forbid it.

Mr. W. O. Smith presented a valuable paper at the Thursday conference on the subject of labor.

But he and his former associates in the government still seem to be under the impression that we are still a nation, and that the Executive should enforce a national policy. In fact we are a tiny territory of the United States, and the power here to regulate our foreign relations does not exist. The Executive here is only a little wheel, a microscopic wheel, in the enormous political machinery of the American Republic.

No territory can regulate immigration. We may as well accept this proposition at once. No territory can adopt any policy, for policy of the kind referred to is purely a national matter. All of the our threats, and unconvicted threats, and swindlers have the constitutional right to move from one State to another, unless they have violated a penal or police law. With the national government alone is the power to regulate immigration.

If the national government declines, as it did decline by refusing to extend the Federal laws to these islands, to regulate immigration to this port, then the planters have the right to freely import labor, under, of course, police regulations, and the duty of the Executive is, not to usurp the power of Congress and attempt to enforce a policy here, but act simply under the direction of President McKinley.

If the planting interest and the community finally get into trouble because of excessive immigration the Executive cannot be held responsible for it.

IMMIGRATION WITHOUT PERMITS.

There is another view of the labor immigration matter that has not been taken. It may have an important bearing on the subject and may indicate the proper course for the Executive to follow.

The Annexation Act provides that "the existing treaties of the Hawaiian Islands with foreign nations shall

forthwith cease and terminate, being replaced with such treaties as may exist or as may hereafter be concluded between the United States and such foreign nations."

It is singular that such a provision was embodied in the Act, when the Act itself made the islands a part of the American territory, and subject to its treaties with foreign nations.

But the Act is mandatory, and brings Hawaii under the treaty now existing between Japan and the United States, and the treaty that will be in force upon the 1st of next July.

What then is the situation? Is the Japanese treaty subject only to the restrictions contained in the Federal immigration laws, or is it also subject to the Hawaiian immigration laws?

It seems to be an untenable position to take, that the Annexation Act contemplated the substitution of the Hawaiian immigration laws for those of the Federal laws. The moment annexation took place, all relations between Hawaii, as a nation, and Japan abruptly terminated. If the act of annexation intended to put additional limitations on the Japanese-American treaty, by reviving the immigrant laws of Hawaii as against Japan, it would have said so. While Congress may make general regulations regarding immigration, has it the power to confer upon the territory of Hawaii the right to refuse to immigrants the permission to land unless they have "permits," which the Federal laws do not require?

Is this requirement an additional burden upon the Japanese-American treaty which is binding on Japan, or upon the citizens of this territory? The Japanese-American treaty is by the Act of Annexation, a law of this territory. It must carry with it all the regulations and limitations contained in the Federal laws which affect that treaty. Does this treaty, when it reaches Hawaii, suddenly drop all Federal regulations affecting it, and suddenly substitute the regulations of the Hawaiian municipal laws?

The dominance of the Japanese-American treaty on these islands, naturally, and logically extends to them the Federal immigration laws which permit immigration without limit as to numbers provided it is not "assisted." All persons, excepting those with special qualifications, possessing \$300 cash, and who have not been "assisted" have the right to cross the boundaries of any part of the Republic.

The conclusion is justified that this provision of the Act of Annexation expressly bringing into full effect in Hawaii the Japanese-American treaty, also extended indirectly, but not less effectively, the Federal immigration laws that regulated it. At the same time the treaty itself, and those Federal laws repeal the municipal laws requiring permits. If this view is a correct one, the government is without power to grant or refuse permits and all Japanese immigrants may enter the territory provided they comply with the Federal laws. An attempt to regulate immigration with permits would be in any event a prima facie violation of the treaty which the local government, now shorn of all power concerning foreign affairs, is in no position to attempt.

There may be doubt about the intent of Congress to repeal our own immigration laws, by these provisions of the Annexation Act. But the language is clear, and is susceptible of but one construction. The Japanese-American treaty is made the law of the land, and under it there can be no limitations by any local laws which are in derogation of treaty rights unless specifically declared by Congress. This view of the case should at once relieve the Executive from the embarrassing position of enforcing a local immigration law which is not in harmony with the Federal immigration laws. It places the matter, where it belongs, in the hands of the Federal authorities. It is for them to act or refuse to act as they may be advised. The responsibility of our government ends. There is no further need of seeking for a solution of this perplexing problem. Aside from the purely legal aspect of the case, it is a sound policy, though the government has no power now to indulge in policies, to conform our practice in this matter to the prevailing Federal laws, and leave the responsibility with the Federal authorities.

This view is also sustained by the events of last year. At a time when the Japanese-American treaty had not been extended to these islands, our local government refused to allow Japanese immigrants to land, because they had no permits. The Japanese government claimed that this act was an infringement of treaty rights, and, at the suggestion of the Federal government, an indemnity of \$75,000 was paid for a violation of these rights. Although there was no adjudication of the matter the transaction showed that the enforcement of the permit law was practically regarded as illegal. Would it not be clearly illegal now to enforce this law, after the Act of Annexation has made supreme here the Japanese-American treaty, and inferentially, or necessarily, the Federal laws regulating its operation?

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A COURT DRESS.

There must be a court dress of some fashion for the American representatives. All condemn the "swallow-tail." Servile imitations of European fashions are forbidden. Let us then return to the simple fashions of the early days. Did not Milton speak of Eve in the Garden, as "adorned the most, when unadorned?"

Do not the athletes, stripped to the waist, command more admiration than those dressed in the flummery of "court" dress? Are they not "adorned the most when unadorned?" Would it not illustrate the simplicity and moral grandeur of the people of the great Republic, if its representatives appeared in the palaces of Europe and Asia showing the human form divine down to the belt? And let Congress, with its usual display of good taste, order every representative abroad to confront European and Asiatic courts with this manly dress of the athlete and upon the forehead of each of them let the Star of Empire be tattooed in blue, white and red, and "E Pluribus Unum" be also tattooed across the breast.

The Constitution of the United States in the hands of a skillful artist may be microscopically tattooed on the skin between the shoulder blades, and those who have been distinguished and honored by these official tattoos will in time become the nobility of the Republic.

As Mark Twain believes that a court dress is a burning question, he should suggest that whether it should be that of the American Indian or the tattooed athlete be made the issue in the next presidential campaign instead of the trifling issue of 16 to 1. Even less serious questions have been made national.

The argument that the growth of a city will enhance prices is a deceptive one. It is true, so far as those who purchase at "bottom prices" are concerned, because, as a rule, those who purchase at these bottom prices are shrewd enough, or lucky enough to buy at safe prices.

During the years 1870-71 and '72, there were vast operations in nearly all of the eastern cities, based on what was called a "sure commercial growth." But while the populations of those cities steadily increased, the values after the reaction in prices of the year 1873, steadily declined for six years, and it was said by those who were well informed that two-thirds of those who dealt in city lots, and nearly all of those who held suburban property, were ruined, where they had borrowed money on the land.

While speculative movements in land are active, the argument that "prices are bound to go up" during the land speculation after the year 1881, the visitor in any town or city in any part of the Mainland from the Atlantic to the Pacific would be confidently told by banker and broker and merchant, that "prices here are bound to go up," and the local newspapers invariably called the doubters "unfortunate and deluded pessimists."

The amusing feature of these predictions was that while banker, broker, capitalist, merchant and journal in every town and city confidently predicted that "prices were bound to go up" in their own town or city, they always had very grave doubts about a rise in values in any other town or city. There were always local reasons which they advanced for the rapid rise in values in their own places, which had no force elsewhere.

It is quite possible that values here may continue to rise. It is quite possible that this place will not be governed by the usual course of prices that has prevailed in land values elsewhere. The facts presented here refer only to other places. Whether we shall have the same experience that other places have had is a question that is not discussed. Honolulu may be, and it is most earnestly hoped that it will be, an exception.

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A COURT DRESS.

Mark Twain, in the *Forum*, complains of the use of the "swallow-tail" coat as a court dress by American diplomats and consular representatives abroad.

Secretary Marcy in 1882, incited by the indignation of the *Traveller*, at the appearance of our representatives in the rich and gaudy costumes of foreign parts, directed them to dress in plain costumes. The American, detecting some resemblance between the swallow-tail and the tail of the glorious Bird of Freedom, at once chose the emblematic costume. Howling Americans who despise any servile imitation of the customs and regulations of the effete courts of Europe, have on the other hand urged the use of the dress of the native American Indian, because it is picturesque, original and the aboriginals are, of course, and purely "American."

Secretary Marcy, incapable of grasping this perplexing question, left the choice of "plain dress" to each representative abroad. One of them designed his own costume.

He wore a bright blue dress-coat, with gilt buttons, a double-breasted waistcoat of crimson velvet crossed at intervals of three or four inches with green and yellow, broad stripes, and his trousers were of black and white

IMPURE BLOOD.

This dress was a protest against European effeminacy, and a proof of the proud independence of the American. But the State department did not fully approve of it. It was regarded as "too much."

There must be a court dress of some fashion for the American representatives. All condemn the "swallow-tail." Servile imitations of European fashions are forbidden. Let us then return to the simple fashions of the early days. Did not Milton speak of Eve in the Garden, as "adorned the most, when unadorned?"

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MUZZLING THE JOURNALS.

The Legislature of California recently passed a bill, and it is now a law, which provides that every article, statement, or editorial in a printed publication published in this State, which tends to blacken the memory of one who is dead, or to impeach the honesty, integrity, virtue, or reputation, or to publish the natural or alleged defects of one who is alive, shall have the name of the author signed at the end.

The journals of the State, however, this law as an unconstitutional abridgment of the freedom of the Press. The constitutionality of the law will be tested at once.

There does not seem to be, in this law, any abridgment whatever of freedom. The law permits any journalist to write what he pleases, but it declares that the man who writes certain articles shall sign his name to them. The freedom of the Press, guaranteed by the Constitution of the State, does not mean freedom to skulk or behind trees, or shoot from the bush. This recent law merely clears the way, and makes it easy to identify an offender. It forces out into the open those men who deal with "quicker goods" in journalism, and compels them to put out a sign, just as a policeman who carries a club is required to carry a number for identification.

The yellow journals declare that the journal itself is responsible for the character of its publications. But the owners of journals know that a statement made in a newspaper with only a corporate existence does not, in the public mind, have the force of a statement made by an individual. Moreover, an individual will avoid making statements over his own name that may make him liable to personal attacks with the fists, or the horse-whip, or the bullet.

In the publication by a yellow journal, some years ago, of the private history of a distinguished family, one of the members of which was insane, a judge of the highest Federal court declared privately that it was only the use of the horse-whip and the bullet that would prevent such publications for gain, and that the community in time would enforce some way of reaching the real offender, who was the person that dared to personally edit painful revelations.

President Harper, of the Chicago University, recently told the students of Berkeley, that "there was no greater despotism than the ignorance of the multitude and the vilification of the press."

This law of the State of California is the protest of society against a great wrong. It means that men and women shall be protected from wicked assaults upon their characters. The law, however, goes to the extreme, and may therefore defeat itself. It makes no distinction between private and public persons. Any distinction, in a regenerated world, would be quite unnecessary. But in a world that is full of sin and abounds in the most picturesque unrighteousness, some sharp things should be said by an enlightened press, without fear of embarrassment. The California statute, if strictly enforced, will make the journals of the State rather dry reading.

IMPURE BLOOD.

Rheumatism, Kidney Troubles and Sick Headache the Results—Doctored for Years Without Relief.

"My blood was out of order, and I began taking Hood's Sarsaparilla. It has purified my blood and relieved me of rheumatism, kidney trouble and sick headaches. I have been afflicted with these difficulties for years. I am now able to do a good day's work. Rheumatism has troubled me since I was a child, but I am now entirely well." Miss Pigeon Bailey, Box 445, Pasadena, California.

"I have suffered from the effects of impure blood, boils, pimples, etc., for five years. I have tried various remedies without relief and finally purchased six bottles of Hood's Sarsaparilla. The boils and pimples have all disappeared since I began taking this medicine. I am now entirely cured." Louis Thomas, 1412 11th Street, Oakland, California.

Hood's Sarsaparilla

Is the best—in fact the One True Blood Purifier. All druggists. \$1.50 for \$5. Get Hood's.

Hood's Pills

are purely vegetable, reliable, beneficial, etc.

ing, and deprive the people of the daily amusement of seeing some one "scored." But it will not be strictly enforced. The people must have the daily stimulant of scandal, or life itself will become a barren waste. The rise in the character of the press depends wholly on the rise in the character of the readers of the papers.

"DISGRACEFUL DIPLOMACY."

Mr. Eli T. Sheppard, who has held an official position in the Far East for some years, read an excellent paper on the subject of "The Future of the Pacific Ocean," before the Unitarian Club of San Francisco, on March 20th. He is an expansionist on ethical grounds, as well as for commercial reasons. He believes that recent developments "have completely changed the front of the world, and have largely transferred to the Pacific ocean the national and international interests and activities which for centuries past were centered on the Atlantic."

The music of all the international harps is now generally set to these words, and there is a very general declaration of sentiments before taking hold of serious business. Mr. Sheppard believes that it is to "the everlasting disgrace of American diplomacy" that it has permitted Russian and France to capture Chinese territory, and establish discriminating duties against us, and it has been very much too suspicious of the British to cordially join with them in preventing it.

But in all of these rosy discourses about the future of the Pacific ocean, it is assumed that the Anglo-Saxon race will get the best of everybody in trade with the Far East. Nothing is said about the development of the Asiatic races, and their position in the new order of things.

One of the first results of the expansion movement of America towards the Far East must be the abolition of all discrimination against races. The absurdity of trading with a man, and at the same time harrasing your door against him, must end. The tardiness of the American expansion movement is largely due to the home policy of keeping Asiatic goods, and Asiatic immigrants, out of the country.

Great Britain, whose foreign policy is now adopted by expansionists, saw the absurdity of this relation many years ago, and gave the "open door" to all races. Even in Hongkong, which is upon British soil, there is no discrimination in favor of the British. But it was one of the indispensable conditions of trade that it should be so, and the British nation has had advantages of it.

The policy of Protection in America, like that of the Russians and the French, differs radically from the British.

Mr. Sheppard is not justified in calling the diplomacy of America disgraceful when it has been simply consistent with the Protective policy. We have, for forty years, announced a "closed door" to the world, and it was not, and is not, consistent to demand suddenly the "open door" from other nations. American diplomacy has been directed by a public policy which teaches every nation to take care of itself, even at the expense of every other nation; to slaughter foreign industries in order to build up home industries. The law of self preservation justifies it. Even if this is a wise policy for America, and is a wise policy for Russia and France, the British have not followed it and will not unless forced to.

At the same time while America shows the "closed door" at home, she sees the vital necessity of preventing the "closed door" in Asia, and she secretly blesses John Bull when he puts his big frame before the door and won't let it be closed.

The most conservative and intelligent expansionists are, to a large extent, protectionists also. But, in this hour of reflection, after the armies are beyond the oceans, it begins to be apparent to them that the "open door" in one part of the world must mean, in the end, "open door" everywhere else. The reaction against making the Philippines or Cuba a part of the American territory is largely due to the realization

of the fact that events, guided by Providence, were forcing open the closed door. Before it is opened any further, these expansionists, including the President, desire to reflect.

THE O'BRIEN AGAIN.

Questions of Law Arise from the Wreck of the Hi-Fated Vessel.

An interesting legal question is involved in the salvage of coal that has been going on from the wreck of the Edward O'Brien. It is claimed that the Summer title extends from Summer Island to a depth of six feet of water in the channel.

The Edward O'Brien was wrecked a few feet beyond the Summer property. Since then the wreckage has washed within the limits of the Summer title as above claimed. In order to gather the coal the natives, Japs and Chinese have carried on the salvage upon the property of Mr. Summer.

This property had been leased to Chinese for fishing purposes. These have now broken the lease, claiming that Mr. Summer has not kept his part of the contract in permitting such operations to be carried on thereby scaring the fish away and lessening the chances of making catches.

Today Mr. Summer will seek the protection of the law. He intends to press cases for trespassing upon his property against those who have been engaged in the salvage of the coal, on the grounds that his domain has been invaded, causing him great loss.

Another matter has been brought up in connection with the fated O'Brien. The coal has been taken indiscriminately by salvage workers despite the fact that it was sold at auction to L. A. Rostin. The latter has instituted proceedings for the recovery of the coal. It will be heard before Judge Wilcox today.

HARRISON ELECTED.

Once More Chosen Mayor in Spite of Altgeld.

CHICAGO, April 4.—Carter H. Harrison was re-elected Mayor of Chicago today by a total vote of 146,914, against 108,304 for Zina Carter, the Republican candidate, and 45,401 for John P. Altgeld, the Independent Democratic candidate. Harrison's plurality is 39,610. In the last mayoralty election Harrison was elected by a vote of 148,000 against 59,242 for Sears, the regular Republican nominee, and 69,637 for Harlan, the Independent Republican. The Democrats have elected their candidates for the town offices in the north and west towns, the Republicans carrying the south towns, although the final count may take this from them. The returns at midnight, however, indicate that they have a safe majority.

The election was entirely upon local issues, no element of national politics entering into the campaign. The firm stand taken by Mayor Harrison against the proposed fifty-year extension of the street-car franchises was a strong element of his popularity, and gained him many votes from the Republican party, besides holding closely to him many of the Democratic party who might have cast their votes for the independent candidate. Another fact that drew to him many Republican votes was the existing opposition to the Republican machine among the rank and file of the Republican party. Thousands of votes were cast for Harrison that would have been received by Carter, the Republican nominee, had not the latter been backed by the machine politicians.

VANILLA BEANS ARE VALUABLE

(The Detroit Journal.)

Vanilla beans are \$16 a pound at wholesale. Silver is \$7.20 a pound. Troy weight, or avoirdupois about \$9. Vanilla beans are, therefore, twice as valuable, weight for weight, as silver. There is no vegetable product worth so much in the open market. The price, \$16 a pound, is likely to be advanced. So say buyers of vanilla beans now to Mexico, which country is the only one where that rare vegetable grows to such perfection as to make it valuable for extracts. There is an inferior sort of bean, called the vanillon, and some wild species of the same, that are used as substitutes or adulterants. These varieties are dangerous to health, and sometimes produce death.

There is the same difference in varieties of the so-called vanillon as there is between mushrooms and toadstools; the one is a healthful food—the other a quick poison. On account of the great cost of genuine vanilla, ice-cream men are much tempted to employ manufactured and artificial substitutes. To come back to the crop of vanilla beans, which grow best in Vera Cruz and Oaxaca, Mexico, there is not a pound of last year's crop in the market. In 1894 there was a pest which destroyed the crop that year. In 1895 the Indians got into trouble with the authorities and destroyed most of the plants. It takes four or five years to get new plants to the yielding point, and hence for some years production has been light. If nothing happens there should be a crop of some size next year.

The officers of the Piemonte deny that the members of that ship are responsible for the counterfeit sovereign which has appeared in this city.

A CEMETERY SITE

(Continued from Page One.)

Dr. Maxwell—Punchbowl is exactly like all these lateral craters, Diamond Head, craters on Maui and Kauai, that is the name they bear, and the fissures are yet in very clear evidence especially on the sides of the crater. I have been able to trace to my own satisfaction that they have a very deep connection, how deep is not exactly known, with the more profound depth of the crater. Have you ever observed a white deposit on the sides of the crater? The same is the case on the craters on Maui and Kauai; this is especially the case where there has not been a great deal of rainfall. We have demonstrated that this white material has been brought up by steam from a very great depth and simply deposited there and that is an evidence in proof that these fissures or openings which are on the surface are connected with the interior depth of the crater and all the lava strata; therefore, any material, organic or otherwise, which would finally be borne down by the rains, would be carried down a very considerable depth. Now if any materials are borne down to the surface by the rainfall in this way they must come into contact with the waters flowing from the altitudes and which are the source of our water supply. The chief pumping plant today is immediately under Punchbowl, the wells from which we draw our water, the supply is from the mountains; that water reaches this pumping level between the lava strata and these lava strata are in close contact with Punchbowl. Of course no man can be absolutely certain, but upon geological grounds there is no location where I should apprehend with almost absolute certainty a danger to our water supply more than by the presence of a cemetery on Punchbowl.

It is very undesirable to have a cemetery—a city of the dead, so to say, above the city of the living, and especially at an altitude where the drainage from that locality shall come directly under the habited city to the sea. No water should be used which is in direct line if possible with the drains of that special locality. I do not know of any contamination of locations or conditions which I should be so much afraid of as Punchbowl—immediately above our water supply.

Mr. Dole—You think it would affect the reservoir from which our artesian water comes?

Dr. Maxwell—That is where the danger is. I am not stating this from any social standpoint or anything that might be construed in that way, but certainly there is a risk of contaminating our water supply—that is my main objection. My idea is to select a location where the drainage is as direct as possible to the sea and where you have few or no human habitations between that place and the sea. It does not do to rely upon the soil to absorb this organic matter—the rocks will not absorb anything; it is the soil alone that does that and the soil may not be sufficient to absorb the great amount of debris that will naturally be carried away from a location of this nature. Just as an example—it is claimed by people, who have given very little thought to the matter, that the rock strata coming in below the rock strata, the rock strata are able to remove the soil from the water; why no rock strata can take anything out of the water, it is the soil which does that.

This is my view of the Punchbowl matter. As to a suitable location, I have not been out in the immediate vicinity of the town, and certainly have not thought of any location with respect to the suitability of it.

Mr. Dole—Would that same objection apply to Diamond Head in view of and considering the fact that Diamond Head is on the sea shore? There is an artesian reservoir right around Diamond Head on the west side, would the same reasons exist in regard to a cemetery in the crater of Diamond Head affecting the artesian water?

Dr. Maxwell—From Diamond Head you will notice that there is a direct line of small craters. Now I went over there with Prof. Solas, Oxford, Eng., and we traced very distinctly the line of connection with the small craters and the crater of Diamond Head and the connection is just as clearly shown

as could be, which as you show that any drainage from Diamond Head which might be running inland (under ground) could contain from water on its way to the sea.

Mr. Dole—From Diamond Head any contamination might work inland?

Dr. Maxwell—It could do that, yes. Mr. Dole—That would affect all of the surrounding artesian flows?

Dr. Maxwell—Yes. I am satisfied from a geological standpoint that the vicinity of Diamond Head could be affected by these minute fissures to an extent as great as Punchbowl.

On the matter of low location for cemeteries—it is necessary to guard against the possibility of ground water, you must be quite sure that the water level is low enough, or we should bring in the conditions existing at New Orleans.

It was moved and carried that the report of the Cemetery Committee be accepted, and that they be granted further time to continue their investigations.

The following were present at the meeting: President Dole, chairman; Dr. Emerson, secretary; L. D. Kellipio, C. Wilcox, H. M. von Holt, A. S. Cleghorn, P. A. Schaefer, D. Dayton, Dr. Cooper, Dr. Herbert, Dr. Day being unable to be present, sent a note stating that he still adhered to his original position that the site or sites chosen should be beyond habitations.

RUSH FOR TICKETS

Number of Outgoing Passengers Unprecedented.

Australia's Accommodations Taken Up—Lists of Other Steamers Also Full—Those Who are Going

The rush for steamships on outgoing steamers for the coast, sailing this week, has been unprecedented. Harry Whitney, in charge of the bookings at W. G. Irwin & Co.'s agency, has just about completed the list for the Oceania company's liner Australia and every possible accommodation for passengers is now taken up. Many persons unable to get in the cabin have left requests for steerage tickets.

The passengers booked for the Australia, sailing at noon Thursday, April 20th, are: Mr. Fulton, Mr. Carroll, C. F. Emerson and wife, F. J. Finneane, I. Livingston, Mr. and Mrs. Sprague, Mr. Baye, Mrs. Baye, Miss Baye, P. M. C. G. Bean, C. L. Wright, Lieut. Brittain and wife, Mrs. Randall, Miss Randall, C. A. Brown, W. B. Jones, Miss Beckwith, Mrs. Mary Beckwith, Mrs. Beckwith, Mrs. W. D. Alexander, Mr. and Mrs. C. H. Hoska, J. G. Holzman, Lieut. C. A. Coolidge and wife, Dr. J. B. Carter and wife, Miss E. Helms, Mrs. L. I. Brown and two children, Mrs. E. D. Tenney and two children, G. H. Collins, Miss M. Alexander, J. T. Gilman and wife, H. H. Edmonds, Gen. Compton, U. S. A., Geo. C. Fletcher, J. F. Beck, Miss Green, Miss Pitzer, Mrs. Noeman, Mrs. C. Hagens, Miss Hilda Lederer, Mrs. W. H. Hoops and three children, P. F. Kelley, Capt. R. Sweasey, Mrs. E. M. Titus, Mrs. S. Love, Mr. Taylor, Mr. Quinn, Mrs. R. D. Rae, Mrs. B. S. Hubbard, Geo. T. Hanning, C. D. Clark and wife, Mrs. Wm. Willett, Mrs. J. Vrooman, Mrs. H. C. Tilden, Mrs. Miles, R. S. Moore and wife, C. M. Cooke, E. M. Walsh, Mrs. A. L. Scott and two children, H. C. Bush, Capt. Rickon, U. S. V., wife and two children, Capt. Draper, U. S. V., wife and one child, Lieut. Hamilton, U. S. V., wife and three children, Lieut. Mills, U. S. V., wife, Capt. Springett, U. S. V., Capt. Freeman, U. S. V., Lieuts. Turner, Kern, Tice, Conney and Schmiedlen, U. S. V., Dr. Barr H. Maj. Langhden, U. S. V., and 250 enlisted men of the battalion of Engineers.

At H. Hackfeld & Co.'s agency the following are booked to sail for San Francisco per steamer America Maru, sailing Friday, April 21st: Mr. and Mrs. J. W. Lee, Mrs. Henry Castle, Miss White, Mrs. L. G. White, Dr. A. Kummer, Dr. M. C. Harris, N. Thompson, Mrs. Carroll, J. W. Podmore, Gen. J. L. Compton, J. E. Smith, wife and child, R. Brown, L. T. Hausman, Mrs. W. H. Winchester, B. D. Hicks and wife, P. C. Hicks, C. D. Miller, wife and four children, Mrs. J. S. McCullough, Mrs. A. B. McMahon, B. T. McCullough, C. Tucker, A. L. Young, G. F. Herr, Dr. E. C. Buell, F. Fitzgerald, Dr. Goldschmidt, Dr. Guise, R. Tobin, A. Tobin, Mr. Sturton, Miss Chittenden, J. B. Lancaster, Mrs. Williams, E. Klemme and wife, Mrs. Patton, Miss E. Bonner, C. T. Helm, Mrs. K. Phillips, C. L. Brown, A. B. Rodman, H. H. Edmunds, J. A. Peterson and wife, J. M. Souza, W. P. Murphy, M. R. Abbott.

TO BE NAMED AFTER ADMIRALS.

The Navy Department has notified the Post Office Department that the four vessels of the American Mail Steamship Co., intended to carry mails between New York and Jamaica, meet all the requirements of the subsidy act. They will therefore be put on the list of vessels available for use as auxiliary cruisers of the same class as the New York, Paris, St. Paul and St. Louis of the American Line. The boats have been named the "Admiral Dewey," the "Admiral Schley," the "Admiral Sampson" and the "Admiral Farragut."

WARSHIP RALEIGH

British, and Even Spanish Flags Honor the Fighter.

English Governors, Generals and Admirals in the Mediterranean Fete the American.

FAYAL, Azores Islands, March 30.—The United States cruiser Raleigh, Captain Coghlan, from Manila is coaling here, will coal at Bermuda on April 8 and expects to reach New York on April 15.

The Raleigh has been having stormy weather on the Atlantic, but has been behaving splendidly and proves to be a good sea boat. All are well on board. This is the first of Admiral Dewey's squadron of war ships to be bound for home. She has on board a number of men who belonged to the crew of the flagship Olympia. In two years she has cruised 36,000 knots.

MARKED BRITISH FRIENDSHIP.

After leaving Manila, the Raleigh stopped at Singapore, Colombo, Bombay, Aden, Port Said, Alexandria, Malta, Algiers and Gibraltar. In all the British colonies the officials of the British army and navy, and the civilian population gave the American war ship an enthusiastic welcome, showing her officers and crew every form of courtesy. Dinners with American decorations and American national music were given to Captain Coghlan and his officers everywhere, in marked difference to the reception of the Raleigh on her outward passage, two years ago. Governors, Generals and Rear Admirals and other high officials all wished to visit and inspect the ship.

The French, at Algiers, showed a marked difference. There was no reception except from the British and American residents, although the French officials were polite.

WITH ENGLISH FLEET.

At the island of Malta, in the Mediterranean, the Raleigh met the British Mediterranean fleet, consisting of ten battleships and a number of cruisers. The British sailors extended a most cordial welcome to the Americans, and the sailors of the fleet and the soldiers of the garrison entertained the crew of the Raleigh ashore, the host of feeling prevailing. During her stay at Malta, the Raleigh was crowded with British recruits and bluejackets.

The American officers were entertained at a dinner by United States Consul Harrison, and all the prominent British and Spanish officials were present.

MEETING SPANISH WAR SHIPS.

The Raleigh still has her war paint on. At Singapore she met a Spanish transport, having on board troops and sailors from Manila. Although flying a war ship's pennant, the Spanish ship carried her colors, and permission was granted to the Spaniards to visit the Raleigh, where they fraternized with the American sailors, who gave them such needed food and clothing. Many of the Spaniards showed the Americans wounds inflicted upon them by the heels of the American fleet.

At Gibraltar the crew of the Raleigh saw the Spanish fleet commanded by Vice Admiral Canaris. It consisted of six ships and was anchored across Alameda Bay. The Spanish fleet and the Raleigh sailed at the same hour, and passed close to each other. The Raleigh hoisted the Spanish flag and saluted it. The salute was promptly returned by the Spanish Admiral from on board his flagship, the Emperor Carlos V.

TO BE MAN AND WIFE.

The Engagement Announced at a Dinner Party.

At the home of Mrs. E. D. Tenney last evening, at a dinner in honor of the young people, there was announced by Wm. J. Landers of San Francisco, the marriage engagement of his daughter Berenice to Alexander St. M. Mackintosh of this city. There were sixteen at the dinner and the company was entertained magnificently by Mrs. Tenney. Mr. Mackintosh, the son of the veteran Episcopal clergyman, is one of the best known of the prominent young society and business men of the Islands. He is a general favorite and has a bright future in every way. The bride elect has long been considered one of the belles of San Francisco. She is beautiful and accomplished and at home moves in the most exclusive circles. Wm. J. Landers is one of the leading insurance men of the coast. The wedding will occur in midsummer at San Francisco. A large party will go from Honolulu for the event.

Acting upon the suggestion of Mr. Hasson, the engineer, the promoters of Palawai will increase the acreage from 4,000 to 10,000 acres. On this account there will be a slight delay in starting the plantation.

Do you want

Consumption?

We are sure you do not. Nobody wants it. But it comes to many thousands every year. It comes to those who have had coughs and colds until the throat is raw, and the lining membrane of the lungs is inflamed. Stop your cough when it first appears, and you remove the great danger of future trouble.

AYER'S Cherry Pectoral

stops coughs of all kinds. It does so because it is a soothing and healing remedy of great power. This makes it the greatest preventive to consumption. It is not a question of many bottles and large doses. A few drops will often make a complete cure. Don't neglect your cough; you cannot afford to run the risk. Ayer's Cherry Pectoral will soothe your raw throat and quiet your inflamed lungs.

Beware of cheap imitations. See that the name Ayer's Cherry Pectoral is blown in the glass of each bottle. Put up in large and small bottles.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO., Agents.

LOCAL BRIEFITIES.

C. A. Brown leaves for the Coast Thursday.

Surveyor M. D. Monsarrat left for Kauai last night.

Capitalist E. M. Walsh goes to San Francisco Thursday.

It is reported from Lahaina that the mongoose feeds upon the cane borer. Jos. Strong, the artist so well known here, has been quite ill at San Francisco.

Judge C. F. Hart has purchased the Dr. Campbell residence at Waiman, Kauai.

G. F. Herr, of the Los Angeles Southern Pacific office, is in Honolulu on a vacation trip.

H. P. Baldwin, J. B. Cash and L. A. Thurston comprised a party from Maui last Saturday.

Mrs. W. D. Alexander and Miss Mary Alexander will leave on the Australia for a visit to California.

Some elegant peaches from E. P. Lowe's ranch on Hawaii are on exhibition in Diamond's windows.

H. W. M. Misi, cashier of T. H. Davies & Co., and wife, arrived on the Warrimoo from a visit to Victoria.

Maj. A. H. Nickerson, of the United States Quartermaster's Department, returned from Maui on the Claudine.

"Dick" Davis, a popular Honolulu boy, expects to leave in about two weeks for Manila, where he has inducements to locate.

"For Sheik Columbia's Daughter," words by J. S. Bailey and music by Professor James, will be sung at one of the band concerts this week.

Wm. Norton's room mare Directress will race James Quinn's bay mare Volin, at Kapialani race track next Saturday at 3 p. m. for a \$100 purse.

U. S. Senator C. D. Clark, who has been seeing the sights of Hawaii for a fortnight past, came back to the metropolis on last Saturday's Kinau, accompanied by his chaplain, Hon. Sam'l. Parker.

Invitations for a garden party to meet Mrs. H. M. Mott-Smith and Mrs. L. I. Yates next Thursday afternoon between 4 and 7 have been issued by Minister and Mrs. C. A. Mott-Smith.

L. L. McCandless, the stockman, contradicts the accepted statement that there is a shortage of beef here on account of increased consumption. He says the shortage is caused by poor pasturage and that the herds have kept pace in growth with the demand.

P. M. Pond, one of the best known employees of Castle & Cooke, who transferred his services to the Pacific Hardware Co. at the time of the business transfer, has resigned his position with the latter company in order to take up work for the Castle estate.

A. S. M. Mackintosh has been made general agent for the Hawaiian Islands for the Niagara Fire Insurance Co. of New York. This is a strong and well known company. Mr. Mackintosh is right in the insurance swim.

Pacific Mail Steamship Co.

Occidental & Oriental Steamship Co.

AND Toyo Kisen Kaisha.

Steamers of the above companies will call at Honolulu and leave this port on or about the dates below mentioned.

FOR JAPAN AND CHINA:

NIPPON MARU APRIL 19
RIO DE JANEIRO APRIL 27
COPTIC MAY 5
AMERICAN MARU MAY 13
CITY OF PEKING MAY 23
GALIC MAY 31
HONGKONG MARU JUNE 8
CHINA JUNE 16
DORIC JUNE 24
NIPPON MARU JULY 4
RIO DE JANEIRO JULY 13
COPTIC JULY 21

FOR SAN FRANCISCO:

AMERICA MARU APRIL 21
CITY OF PEKING APRIL 29
GALIC MAY 6
HONGKONG MARU MAY 16
CHINA MAY 23
DORIC JUNE 2
NIPPON MARU JUNE 10
RIO DE JANEIRO JUNE 17
COPTIC JUNE 27
AMERICA MARU JULY 4
CITY OF PEKING JULY 14
GALIC JULY 22

For general information apply to

H. HACKFELD & Co., L'd. Agent.

The Elgin

WORLD'S STANDARD FOR TIME KEEPING.

Should be in the pocket of every wearer of a Watch.

Many years' handling of Watches convinces us, that price considered The Elgin is the most satisfactory of American Watches.

Cased in

NICKLE, SILVER, GOLD FILLED AND SOLID GOLD.

We have a full line and sell them at right prices.

ELGINS reach us right.

ELGINS reach you right.

Elgins stand for what is right in time keeping and lasting qualities, and that is why we are right in pushing the Elgin Watch.

H. F. WICHMAN

BOX 342.

CLARKE'S

WORLD-FAMED

Blood Mixture

THE GREAT BLOOD PURIFIER & RESTORER

For cleansing and clearing the blood from all impurities, it cannot be too highly recommended.

For Scrofula, Scurvy, Eczema, Pimples, Skin and Blood Diseases, and Sores of all kinds, its effects are marvellous.

It Cures Old Sores.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Neck.

Cures Ulcerated Sores on the Face.

Cures Blackheads or Pimples on the Face.

Cures Scrofula.

Cures Cancerous Ulcers.

Cures Blood and Skin Diseases.

Cures Glandular Swellings.

Cures the Blood from all Stagnant Matter.

From whatever cause arising.

As the mixture is pleasant to the taste, and guaranteed free from anything injurious to the most delicate constitution of either sex, the Proprietors solicit orders to give it a trial.

THOUSANDS OF TESTIMONIALS.

From All Parts of the World.

Sold in Bottles of 25, 50, and 100 each, containing six times the quantity. Its each a direct and permanent cure in the great majority of long-standing cases. BY ALL CHEMISTS AND PATENT MEDICINE VENDORS THROUGHOUT THE WORLD. PROPRIETORS: THE LINDSAY AND MURRAY DISTILLERS COMPANY, LONDON, ENGLAND.

Caution.—Ask for Clarke's Blood Mixture, and beware of worthless imitations or substitutes.

TIME TABLE

Wilder's Steamship Company

—1899—

S. S. KINAU,

CLARKE, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu every Tuesday at 12 o'clock noon, touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Kona, and returning to Honolulu on Wednesday evening.

Returning, will sail from Hilo every Friday at 6 o'clock p. m., touching at Lahaina, Maui, and Kona, and returning to Honolulu on Saturday night.

Will call at Pohniki, Puna, on the second trip of each month, arriving here on the morning of the day of sailing from Hilo to Honolulu.

The popular route to the Volcano is via Hilo. A good carriage road the entire distance.

S. S. CLAUDINE,

CAMERON, COMMANDER.

Will leave Honolulu Tuesday at 5 p. m., touching at Kahului, Maui, and Kona, and returning to Honolulu on Sunday morning.

Will call at Nua, Kaupo, once a month.

This company reserves the right to make changes in the time of departure and arrival of its steamers without notice and it will not be responsible for any consequences arising therefrom.

Consignees must be at the Landings to receive their freight; this Company will not hold itself responsible for freight after it has been landed.

Live Stock received only at owner's risk.

This Company will not be responsible for Money or Valuables of passengers unless placed in the care of Purser.

Passengers are requested to purchase tickets before embarking. Those failing to do so will be subject to an additional charge of twenty-five per cent.

The Company will not be liable for loss of, nor injury to, nor delay in, the delivery of baggage or personal effects of the passenger beyond the amount of \$100.00, unless the value of the same be declared, at or before the issue of the ticket, and freight is paid thereon.

All employees of the Company are forbidden to receive freight without delivering a shipping receipt therefor in the form prescribed by the Company and which may be seen by shippers upon application to the purser of the Company's steamers.

Shippers are notified that if freight is shipped without such receipt, it will be solely at the risk of the shipper.

C. L. WIGHT, President.

S. B. ROSE, Secretary.

CAPT. J. A. KING, Port Sup't.

ISOLATION OF SIN

An Eloquent Discourse by Rev.
W. M. Kincaid.

CONSCIENCE MAN'S BEST GUIDE

Gloom and Lamentation Follow An Act of
Wrong D. L. G. Separates Man from God
—The Gospel the Only Hope.

(From Monday's Daily.)

Last evening at the Central Union Church Rev. W. M. Kincaid preached on "The Isolation of Sin." His text was Gen. 4:15, "And Cain went out from the presence of the Lord."

A more signal description of the isolation caused by sin could not be found. Sin is the wilful doing of that which is wrong. A sinful state is merely the choice of the heart and the act is the outcome of the state.

Suppose a man has lived a life of purity and integrity for twenty-five years. Suddenly, we know not how, he yields to some temptation, we know not what. Apparently all is in the same state as before. The sky is just as blue, the breath of the zephyr just as sweet. Hitherto the brow of the man was unclouded, his greeting was one of ringing joy. But quickly the change comes. He is not as he used to be. The universal harmony is broken; to his darkened mind all men seem his enemies. Deep and absolute sorrow comes to him. He feels the isolation of sin.

Sin separates a man from his best self. The good man can look into his own heart and commune with it; he can gaze upon the reflected image of his own conscience. But the fall comes and he hates himself. An enmity has sprung up between his heart and him. If there is to be happiness and joy in this life, there must be peace within. We ourselves must be able to feel that we are right before we can value the esteem of others.

Young man, the greatest trouble with sin is not the danger of being found out. After the deed is done you cannot say to your heart that you are the same old friends you were before. Two persons once congenial and full of mutual feeling, become estranged and firm friendships are shaken.

But the worst consequence of sin is that it separates man from God. This must be the inevitable result. It is not God who shuts the door. It is the sinner. A single simple act of impurity darkens the windows of the soul which look toward God. An act of dishonesty may be committed so that he who does it may be entirely free from detection. No eye may look upon him save the all-seeing eye of God. Yet soon the feeling of loneliness will oppress him. His isolation is worse than that of a man in an open boat in the midst of the gray ocean. Above the blue skies smile; around on every hand spreads the desolate waste.

After an act of sin our friends may be as kind, the heavens may be as radiant, yet all is dark and gloomy. But out from the darkness and struggles of life the Gospel rises like a sweet strain of strange, ethereal music. It makes no difference how deep the gloom of the night may be, over the troubled waters the divine words are ringing. "It is I * * * who ever will may come."

ABOVE THE CLOUDS

A Few Facts About Mauna Kea.
13,825 Feet Above Hilo.

(Hawaii Herald.)

In climbing Mauna Kea, which is 13,825 feet in height, the mammoth trees are not seen above an elevation of 10,000 feet, and the radiating, the only remaining form of vegetation, disappears at 11,500 feet. There are a few plants, however, which grow around the shores of Waiau lake, at an elevation of 13,100 feet, but on no other portion of the mountain above 11,500 feet.

On the edge of the plateau are several pyramids of stone, which were erected to commemorate the visit of Queen Emma, and at an elevation of 12,000 feet is Keanakakoi, the famous quarry opened by the natives many centuries ago for the manufacture of battle axes.

At an elevation of nearly 13,000 feet there is a burying ground, where ancient chiefs were laid to rest.

The trade winds blow on the summit, although the anti-trades have been supposed by some to appear much below 14,000 feet.

Ice forms every night on Lake Waiau. Spiders, butterflies and flies are found on the summit, though there is apparently nothing to support life.

It is not considered safe to make the trip unless the horses are extra well shod, as the lava is so sharp and so hard that if a shoe is lost the horse's foot is badly cut in a few minutes.

and neither force nor persuasion will induce such an animal to travel unshod. As there is nothing by the roadside to supply life near the summit, it has often been found necessary to kill crippled horses.

THE ANTARCTIC EXPEDITION

BRUSSELS, April 5.—The Belgian Geographical Society has received a despatch, stating that the extreme latitude reached by the Antarctic expedition, the Belgica, was 71°30' south, longitude 92°. Much bad weather was encountered by the expedition but no intense cold except during September. Good maps were prepared of Hughes Bay and Palmer's Land south of the South Shetland Islands.

FILIPINO TOWN BOMBARDED

MANILA, April 5. 10:45 a. m.—The United States cruiser Charleston, which has been cruising along the west coast of Luzon to the north, sent a boat in shore near Davao last Saturday, to make soundings. The rebels opened fire, wounding a United States officer. The cruiser thereupon bombarded the town, the insurgents evacuating it.

ON A NEW BASIS

There Has Been a Re-
organization of Niuli.An Interview with the Promoter—
Purchase and Lease Prices.
The Prospect.

"It is understood, Mr. Waterhouse, that the original proposition was to make the capitalization of Niuli Sugar Company \$2,000,000, and that some changes in these plans have been made."

"Whatever arrangements that have been made are public property," replied Senator Waterhouse. "Now that they are completed I don't object stating in the Advertiser that the arrangements are substantially as follows:

"The option price for the purchase of Niuli was originally made at \$1,000,000. The owners of Niuli were not disposed to sell the property but were induced finally to grant an option at \$1,000,000. An effort by the promoters had been made to secure lands in fee simple which, it was thought at the time the option was made, would make the proposition a good one, even if as high a figure as \$1,000,000 was paid for the Niuli property. Instead of securing a fee simple title to all the properties we had in view we have succeeded in securing a lease for a term of thirty years of the most valuable of these properties, Halawa, at a very favorable rental. Hence only a small amount of capital is required to place it in the possession of the company.

"Since we secured this valuable leasehold, a thorough and complete analysis of the values of Niuli and Halawa has been made, resulting in a cash offer of \$750,000 by us to Judge Hart for Niuli. Halawa is subject to a lease of \$22,000 a year, which includes all the sugar and coffee lands, mill, machinery, implements, tools, animals, chattels, plantation equipment, and everything appertaining to the property, including 600 tons of sugar. Every expense connected with Halawa has been paid for up to April 30th.

"The total charge for promotion fees, including all expenses, is \$50,000, making the total amount paid for all the property as above named, \$800,000.

"It is estimated by a competent authority that an expenditure of \$100,000 on the Niuli mill to improve it to such an extent that it will be able to take off a crop of seven or eight thousand tons of sugar, would be sufficient. At the present time this mill loses a large percentage of the sugar.

"It is therefore proposed to capitalize at \$1,000,000. Of this amount, \$800,000 fully paid up stock will be issued to cover the cost of the properties above described, leaving a balance of \$200,000 of unissued stock in the treasury of the company, to be used for the improvements of the mill and other property, subject to the direction of the company.

"Niuli contains 3200 acres in fee simple and 775 acres under leasehold. Halawa contains an area of 2400 acres, under lease.

"There is at present under sugar-cane cultivation 1800 acres on Niuli and 1100 acres on Halawa, making a total of 2900 acres under cultivation. "The crop of sugar for the current year, 1899, is estimated to be, from Niuli, 2400 tons, and balance from Halawa, 600 tons, making in all 3000 tons. Next year's crops are estimated to be for the combined estates, 4000 tons."

RHEUMATISM CURED

My wife has used Chamberlain's Pain Balm for rheumatism with great relief, and I can recommend it as a splendid ointment for rheumatism and also household use for which we have found it valuable.—W. J. Chrysler, Red Creek, N. Y.

Mr. Chrysler is one of the leading merchants of this village and one of the most prominent men in this vicinity.—W. G. Phillips, Editor Red Oak Herald. For sale by Benson, Smith & Co., Ltd., wholesale agents for H. I., and all districts and dealers.

The energetic and earnest Japanese Christian worker, Rev. H. Kihara, is getting along very nicely after a successful operation by Dr. Herbert. He is not yet strong enough, however, to resume his work.

AT A CREMATORY

Manner of Conducting a Funeral
with Incineration.

BAD FEATURES ARE ABSENT

Chapel and Services.—The Retort
Room—Casket—The Ashes—Niche
Building at San Francisco.

The chapel of the Old Fellows' Crematory at San Francisco has a seating capacity of one hundred and forty and, with standing room, will easily accommodate two hundred persons. Organ service is furnished without charge.

The reception room is directly beneath the chapel, is light and airy, and is artistically decorated and furnished.

The remains are always carried to this room by the pall bearers, and if there is no service in the chapel the friends here take farewell, and such as do not desire to witness their introduction into the retort can remain until that ceremony is completed.

There is a receiving or preparation room in which the casket is prepared for incineration by removing the glass and metal trimmings. The body remains in the casket as received without in any way being handled or disturbed. The walls of this room are lined with light glazed tile, the ceiling neatly tiled, and the floor of cement, covered with rubber matting.

The hydraulic lift noiselessly transports the casket to and from the chapel. The entire room is thoroughly antiseptic, with all appliances for frequent fumigation and cleaning. Not less than two witnesses are always present when the casket is being prepared for incineration.

The casket is borne from the preparation room into the retort or incinerating room by the attendants, and placed upon the steel carriage, which is then quickly and noiselessly pushed forward into the retort. By means of a simple mechanism the bed of the carriage is slightly lowered, thereby depositing the casket on the floor of the retort. The empty carriage is then immediately withdrawn and the doors closed.

This work occupies but a few seconds and is not nearly so trying to friends and relatives, who may witness it, as that of lowering the casket into the open grave.

Connecting directly with the chapel is a gallery, running around three sides of this room, where those may be seated who desire to witness the work of introducing the casket and remains into the retort.

The incineration may be witnessed by private or family and friends of deceased as desired.

The fee for incineration at San Francisco, including plain copper receptacle for the ashes, use of chapel, organ service, etc., is forty-five dollars. Cremation certificates may be contracted for, entitling the holder thereof to incineration on demand, for the sum of thirty-five dollars.

The incinerated remains are placed in a neat, plain copper receptacle, properly sealed, and are deliverable on the day following the incineration. If so desired they can remain in the custody of the association for a period of three months without extra charge.

The columbarium or repository of the crematory, is without exception the most beautiful and elaborate building in the world, used exclusively for the ashes of the dead.

It is original and unique, both in design and arrangement, of classic architecture, and contains upwards of four thousand niches and apartments, of great variety in size, style and finish, to accommodate the means and varied tastes of all.

It is entirely separate and distinct from the crematory, is constructed of fire-proof material throughout, imposing in appearance, bright and cheerful in aspect, and built in such manner as to insure permanency and stability.

All niches and receptacles are easy of access and so arranged, by means of separate apartments or rooms, and by regulations regarding visitors, that one may be almost, if not quite, alone when visiting the remains of their loved ones.

All space therein will be sold for permanent occupancy and with perpetual care, and while great latitude will be given purchasers as to style of urns, memorial tablets, finish, etc., of the same, in order that the whole, when completed, shall present a pleasing, artistic and harmonious effect, all designs and work must first be approved by the Association before they can be executed and placed in the building.

Each niche or apartment may be fitted with a flower holder of special

design, and when so desired arrangements may be artistically decorating the same with favorite flowers, at stated prices, can be contracted for at a small advance.

All niches are required to be closed and rendered dust proof. Where ornamental urns are used the fronts are enclosed with beveled plate glass, held in place by means of neat, detachable copper or bronze frames, the interior of the niches being neatly tiled, frescoed or draped, otherwise the fronts are enclosed with memorial tablets of such design and material as the individual taste may direct. Bronze or marble being the most appropriate for this purpose.

Prices for permanent occupancy, vary according to size and location, from \$100 for single space on the second floor, upwards to as high as \$250.00 for family space on first and ground floors, in addition to which there are a number of spaces, including memorial windows, at even higher prices. The prices charged are for space only, including perpetual care and all fronts and embellishments are at purchaser's expense in addition thereto.

The columbarium at San Francisco is open to parties viewing space therein on week days from 7:30 o'clock a. m. till 5:30 p. m., and on Sundays from 10 a. m. till 5 p. m.

All floral decorations, natural or artificial, must be of such size, style, etc., as not to interfere with other niches, and be at all times subject to such regulations as the Association may adopt.

The fronts of all niches are required to be closed and rendered dust proof. The materials and designs for which must first be approved by the superintendent.

It may be stated that the San Francisco crematory is doubtless one of the finest in the world and it must be remembered that it is for a city many times the size of Honolulu. An establishment in every way less elaborate and costly would properly meet the requirements of this place.—Editor Advertiser.

Fatal Accident.

On Monday a rock-crusher was being excited by a number of workmen, when one of them happened to touch a valve, which turned on the steam and set the machine in operation. Victorino Jose was trying on a wheel with a crowbar. When the machine was set in motion the crowbar was violently thrown against his breast, injuring him so severely that he died shortly afterward. The deceased was a man of about 65 years of age.—Hilo Herald.

LEADERS:

New Victoria

SEWING MACHINES

\$24.80

REDUCED FROM

\$35.00

CELEBRATED

WILCOX & GIBBS

—LESS THAN—

U. S. PRICES.

Ajax Bicycles

\$37.50

A GOOD WHEEL FOR LITTLE MONEY

CUTLERY

SEE DISPLAY OF

Carvers!

Household Goods Department
BETHEL STREET.

Pacific Hardware Co.

—LIMITED.—

Down Again

In prices in the market for flour and feed, and we follow it closely. Send us your orders and they will be filled at the lowest market prices. The matter of 5 or 10 cents upon a hundred pounds of feed should not concern you as much as the quality, as poor feed is dear at any price.

We Carry Only the Best.

When you want the Best Hay,
Feed or Grain, at the Right
Prices, order fromCALIFORNIA FEED CO.
TELEPHONE 121.

DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE'S
Chlorodyne
Original and Only Genuine.
Coughs,
Colds,
Asthma,
Bronchitis.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Vice-Chancellor SIR W. PAGE WOOD stated in court that DR. J. COLLIS BROWNE was undoubtedly the INVENTOR OF CHLORODYNE; that the whole story of the defendant, Freeman, was deliberately untrue, and he regretted to say it had been sworn to. See The Times, June 15, 1904.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is a liquid medicine which cures PAIN OF EVERY KIND, affords relief, refreshing sleep WITHOUT HEADACHE, and INDIGESTION. For nervous system which exhausted, is the Great Specific for Cholera, Dysentery, Diarrhoea.

The General Board of Health, London, reports that it acts as a CHARM; one dose generally sufficient.

Dr. G. H. Army Medical Staff, California, states: "Two doses completely cured me of cholera."

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Is the TRUE PALLIATIVE IN
Neuralgia, Gout, Cancer,
Toothache, Rheumatism.

Dr. J. Collis Browne's Chlorodyne
Rapidly cures short attacks of
Epilepsy, Spasms, Colic,
Palpitation, Hysteria.

IMPORTANT CAUTION.—The Im-
mense Sale of this Remedy has given rise to
many Unscrupulous Imitations.

N. B.—Every Bottle of Genuine Chlorodyne
bears on the Government Stamp the name of
the inventor, Dr. J. Collis Browne, sold
in bottles, 1s. 1/2, 2s. 6d. and 4s. 6d., all
chemist.

Sole Manufacturer,
J. T. DAVENPORT,
25 GREAT RUSSELL ST., LONDON W. C.

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Whether you want to buy now or
not you are cordially invited to in-
spect our stock of

Hawaiian Scenes and Subjects

In the matter of Colored Photos
we yield the palm to none.A collection of a dozen or more
of these neatly mounted and done
up in a native made Lathala folder
could not be excelled as a gift.Should we chance not to have
some desirable view we would en-
gage to make it and be thankful for
the suggestion.See our display of Island Views
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110 HOTEL ST.CANADIAN PACIFIC RAILWAY
The Famous Tourist Route of the World.In Connection With the Canadian-Australian
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and Around the World.For tickets and general information apply to
THEO. H. DAVIES & CO., LTD.,
Agents Canadian-Australian S. S. Line,
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Are warranted to cure travel,
pains in the back, and all kindred complaints,
free from Mercury. Established upwards of 40
years. In boxes of 40, each, of all Chemists
and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the
World. Proprietors, The Lincoln and Midland
Chemical Drug Company, Lincoln, England.

TIMELY TOPICS

April 14th, 1899.

The cool weather we are having now won't last long, all probabilities are that after this cold snap is over we may have hotter weather than ever we had before. If this is the case, we would advise you to secure some means of keeping your butter and vegetables fresh, and at the same time making your ice bill a small item of expense.

If you are open for suggestions let us mention a few things about our

Alaska Refrigerators.

We can honestly say it is the best constructed refrigerator ever put on the market. It will keep provisions longer and use less ice than any other made.

The inner frame is made from perfectly odorless wood, and is lined with zinc, polished as bright as a mirror, presenting a very clean and attractive appearance.

They are also supplied with Patent Syphon and solid metal shelves. Our space will not permit us to say anything more in regard to this article, so we would like you to call and inspect them yourself. We have them in all sizes and are from \$15 to \$500. If you get more ice than your refrigerator will hold we would advise you to get one of our

Ice Chests.

We also have them in all sizes, from \$8.50 to \$25.00.

We have just received some very pretty

Water
Coolers.

These coolers have wrought iron lining, with pure agate enamel, preserving the water and freeing it from metallic oxide, which is impossible to avoid with ordinary lining. Sizes are 2, 3 and 6 gallons, and range in prices according.

The Hawaiian Hardware Co.
Limited.
307 FORT ST.Drink
PURE
WATER.

If the advice given in those three words is heeded, good health will follow. City water is not good for many reasons, principally, because it is contaminated with vegetable and putrid matter of all descriptions. A simple analysis shows this to be a fact.

EXERCISE

Our doctors are busy treating patients who are suffering from complaints, more especially malarial disorders, which will be materially benefited if they drink a water that is pure and possesses curative features, as does Bartlett Spring Water.

DUE

Ask your family physician about the water, and if he is honest he will endorse its use.

All who have drank the water speak in the highest of terms for it.

This climate demands the use of such a water and you cannot afford to be without it.

VIGILANCE.

We will serve free of charge a glass of this wonderful natural Spring water at our Soda Counter to all who care to come and test its virtues. We deliver the water to your home in case lots at \$6.50 for 50 pints, \$9.50 for 50 quarts.

HOLLISTER DRUG CO

SOLE AGENTS.

REGRET IN LONDON

News of Kaiulani's Death Received in that City.

Her Education in England—Her Queenly Dignity—Made Many Friends While Abroad.

Standard (London).

We regret to announce that advice from Honolulu were received at San Francisco yesterday, stating that Princess Kaiulani, who had been suffering from rheumatism of the heart, died on the 6th instant.

Her Royal Highness, who was the daughter of the late Princess Likelihi, sister of King Kalakaua, by her marriage with Mr. Archibald Cleghorn, a Scotch gentleman who had for many years been resident at Honolulu, was born on October 16, 1875, and upon the death of her uncle and the accession to the throne of Queen Liliuokalani, she became the heiress apparent. By the time, however, that she had got well into her "teens" affairs in Hawaii, which had long been somewhat unsettled, became critical. Professional agitators were at work stirring up discontent among the people, and the party which desired annexation to the United States, in order to obtain a better market for the sugar which is so extensively grown in the islands, became very active. In 1892, a scheme for the annexation of Hawaii was fully discussed in the Foreign Affairs Committee of the House of Representatives at Washington, in which it was pointed out that so important a strategic point as Honolulu ought to be under the United States flag. On January 30, 1893, the agitation culminated in a revolution with the result that Queen Liliuokalani and her government were overthrown, and a Provisional Executive and President were appointed. The immediate cause of the rising was the Queen's attempt to promulgate a new Constitution, under which foreigners would have been disfranchised. The United States Minister recognized the de facto government, and Commissioners were sent to Washington to ask for annexation; and, meanwhile, President Harrison, who was then within a week or two of completing his term of office, sent a message to the Senate, urging that the islands should be annexed.

Meanwhile—in 1889—Princess Kaiulani came to England to complete her education, and she resided in this country until comparatively recently. She was placed under the guardianship of the late Mr. Theo. H. Davies, of Southport, who was formerly British Vice-consul at Honolulu, and by him was sent to a well-known school in Northamptonshire. There the Princess led a quiet life, differing but little from that of an ordinary English school girl of good birth. With Mr. Davies's family at Southport, she was on terms of the greatest intimacy and affection, and she thoroughly enjoyed her stay in England—a residence which was prolonged for some time after her education was completed. Her studies were those of other young ladies of her age. English was almost her native tongue, and her aptitude and readiness in acquiring the accomplishments of an English lady were from the first remarkable. Early in 1893 there was a sudden interruption to this pleasant and peaceful life. When the bill was introduced into the American Senate it was determined that the young lady should herself make an appeal to President Cleveland and the American people in behalf of her right of succession to the throne of her predecessors, not, perhaps, without some hope that her attractive presence and pleasing personality would help to plead her cause. Accompanied by her guardian and his family, she arrived in New York on the 1st of March, and in the course of the following three weeks she visited Boston, Philadelphia and ultimately Washington. An appeal to the American people was issued in her name, and the whole of the time during her visit was devoted to urging her claims. In the United States, as in England, the Princess made the happiest impression upon all with whom she came in contact. At first there was some disposition to regard Mr. Davies himself with distrust, and journals of the more outspoken character did not hesitate to suggest that he was, in some undefined way, a British emissary. This suspicion, however, died out before the young lady's own assurances that he accompanied her solely in the capacity of guardian. The Princess was the more anxious to obtain recognition of her claims since she that year attained her majority. One of the last acts of the Hawaiian Legislature before the revolution was to vote a sum of four thousand dollars for the expenses of the return trip of the Heiress to the throne. The Princess reached Washington four days after the installation of Mr. Cleveland as

President. An unofficial interview between Princess Kaiulani and President Cleveland took place at the White House. What happened at that first audience was never stated, but shortly afterwards President Cleveland withdrew the Annexation Bill from the consideration of the Senate. The subsequent history of Hawaii is too recent and familiar to need recapitulation. The United States ultimately resolved upon a policy of non-intervention, a Republic was established, and Queen Liliuokalani formally abdicated, and promised allegiance to the new government. She was, however, sentenced to five years' imprisonment and to a fine of five thousand dollars, but was shortly afterwards released. In 1897, however, a Treaty of Annexation to the United States was signed.

The deceased Princess was a highly accomplished young lady, endowed with a very considerable share of the physical beauty of her race. Through the many disappointments which she suffered she bore herself with a quiet dignity which had more than a touch of the queenly in it. Certainly, no royal lady with generations of European blood behind her ever had more charming manners, or a more agreeable and winning disposition. Since the completion of her education she had lived partly in England and partly in the Riviera, and had spent some considerable portion of her time in travel. Eventually she returned to her native land, where she spent a quiet and unostentatious life, holding herself entirely aloof from the troubled politics of the islands. The news of her death will be received with unfeigned regret by the many friends she made during her prolonged residence in England.

The Signs of Kidney Disease.

When we hear of a burglary in our neighborhood, we always take the most careful precaution to fasten and lock up our premises. When we read a "danger" sign, we heed its warning. None but the reckless rush into dangerous places unless compelled by necessity, and still thousands upon thousands receive a note of warning daily, a danger signal of deep import, and do not give it a passing thought.

A little backache, a twinge, a twich, or pains in the back, are not very hard to bear at first, but they're a warning, a danger signal of what's coming. Most backache pains are due to kidney disorders; pass them by unnoticed, and the kidneys become more troubled. In time urinary complaints, Bright's disease, and death result. He ever watchful of a backache. A few doses of Doan's Backache Kidney Pills taken at the proper time will save future trouble, perhaps life itself.

Mr. James McElhenny, contractor, of 15 Hillside avenue, Franklin, Pa., says: "I used Doan's Backache Kidney Pills in the summer of 1896, was interviewed by a representative and allowed my opinion to be expressed in the Franklin newspapers. At that time they relieved me of backache and lameness and corrected the kidney secretions. In March, 1897, I sprained my back badly, and a lameness just in one spot was painfully evident. I procured Doan's Backache Kidney Pills a second time, and from my experience and the results received, I can conscientiously recommend them to the people of Franklin or anywhere else as a preparation most valuable for any kidney trouble."

These pills may be had of dealers generally, or will be mailed on receipt of price by the Hollister Drug Co., Ltd., Honolulu. Price, 50c per box, 6 boxes for \$2.50.

ANNEXATION BLOCK.

Another Large Building for Upper Fort.

The lot at corner of Kakaui and Fort streets is being cleared preparatory to the erection of a new building. A stock company consisting of four Chinese, with W. Ahana, the tailor, at the head, has been formed and will construct the building. The first floor will be taken up with stores, and the second floor will be divided into sleeping apartments. The promoters have been puzzling over a name, but have finally selected "Annexation Block." The building will cost about \$8000.

Food Inspectorship.

The post of Food Inspector, made vacant by the resignation of Arthur Johnstone, has been offered to E. C. Shorey, chemist for the Kohala Sugar Company. Mr. Shorey was an applicant for the office at the time it was created, but may not care to take the appointment now. He is said to be a most capable man in every way, having the endorsement of such judges as Dr. Walter Maxwell.

THE BEST REMEDY FOR COLIC AND DIARRHOEA.

I was reading an advertisement of Chamberlain's Colic, Cholera and Diarrhoea Remedy in the Worcester Enterprise recently, which leads me to write this. I can truthfully say I never used any remedy equal to it for colic and diarrhoea. I have never had to use more than one or two doses to cure the worst case with myself or children. W. A. Stroud, Portsmouth City, Md. For sale by Benson Smith & Co., Ltd., Wholesale Agents for H. L. and all Druggists and Dealers.

NOVEL GATHERING

"Uncle Sam's Annexation Party" the Latest.

Flags and Lanterns Are the Decorations—The Costumes Are Striking—All the New Possibilities Represented.

United States flags, the naval "Jack" with its starry burden, and plenty of lanterns are the chief decorations for the new social entertainment known as "Uncle Sam's Annexation Party," says the Philadelphia Record. The invitations are sent out as usual, but the hostess must bestir herself in getting up sundry parties to appear in uniform costumes. Eight is a good number to choose, but fewer can be used. The chief "octaves" or quartets must represent Cubans, Filipinos, Hawaiians or Puerto Ricans. The costumes are striking. There should be eight of each set, so that the quadrille or other square dances may be properly differentiated; but if only four of a kind are chosen, then they should all be girls and only dance with men in plain evening dress for the costume dances.

FILIPINO BELLES.

The Filipino girls wear white flowing robes, with red sashes, red ribbons, and flower ornaments. Each wears a large red flower in the coiffure. This gives an Oriental effect.

OUR HAWAIIAN SISTERS.

The Hawaiian ladies wear flowing robes of soft colored cheviots. Four of these wear pink and four wear violet. These Hawaiian dresses have loose, flowing sleeves. The coiffure is profusely decorated with wreaths of flowers, and the tresses must stray loose over the shoulders. The foliage of the coconut palm could be properly used in decorating the costume.

OUR CUBAN AND PUERTO RIQUE NO SISTERS.

The coquettish Spanish dress, modified in certain details, is used by the Cuban and Puerto Rican girls. A recollection of "Carmen" will help you out. A short dancing skirt, very full, close fitting bodice, a bolero jacket, the high-heeled slippers, high comb and rose behind the ear are characteristic features. The ladies do not wear mantillas, as they are apt to be uncomfortable to all but elderly Americans. The girls have left their daggers behind. They have no use for them. "Uncle Sam's Annexation Party." The Spanish fan must not be forgotten, and the girls must be drilled to use it in the dance.

WESTERN COW GIRL BRIGADE.

An immensely popular feature of the Annexation Party is the brigade of Western cow girls, who enter with a ringing whoop and ride simultaneously. Athletic, tailor-made girls are in demand for this brigade. The costume consists of a bicycle skirt, a red shirt, duckskin leggings and a blue neckerchief dotted with white. A military hat is worn with an eagle feather thrust in the left side. Each cow girl carries a rifle or what looks like one. No flowers should be worn by this brigade. The brigade gives a drill instead of a dance.

The native of Guam can go in suitable costume fearless of criticism, for few of the company will know enough of anthropology to confidently predict the fashions of the islands.

Wake Island, of which the gambler Bennington has just taken possession in the name of the United States, can be represented by a young girl dressed in white, with a profusion of coral ornaments, for "Wake" is an atoll of coral formation.

UNCLE SAM AS HOST.

All the guests are received by Uncle Sam as host and Miss Columbia as hostess. Their costumes give little trouble. Uncle Sam wears striped trousers, red and white, and a most beautiful costume can be worn by "Miss Columbia." Uncle Sam invites his guests to assemble peacefully together to dance and afterward to partake of a "trifling foolish banquet." The Western cow girls represent the feminine equivalent of Rough Riders, and must dance as dismounted cavalry. The music includes patriotic airs. The Filipinos dance their square dance to "Carmen" music. The affair should end with the "Star Spangled Banner," just as English dances conclude with "God Save the Queen." There is opportunity for a great deal of fun in one of "Uncle Sam's Annexation Parties." The invited guests may come in costume. A Klondike miner is sure to be present.

The Walrusa Sugar Co. and the Williams Sugar Co. have given contracts to the Radon Iron Works for producing engines of 3,000,000 gallons capacity.



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To preserve, purify, and beautify the skin, scalp, and hair of infants and children, and restore them to a condition of health when affected by distressing, itching irritations and scaly eruptions, no other treatment is so pure, so safe, so speedy, as warm baths with CUTICURA SOAP, assisted, when necessary, by gentle anointings with CUTICURA, purest and sweetest of emollients and skin cures.

For bad complexions, pimples, blotches, red, rough hands and shapeless nails, red, rough, oily, mothy skin, dry, thin, and falling hair, itching and scaly eruptions of the skin and scalp, and simple baby blemishes, it is simply wonderful.

Sold throughout the world. British depot: F. NEWBERRY & SONS, London. (Patent Trade and Other Comp., Sole Props., Boston, U.S.A.) "All about Baby's Skin," a 64 page book, post free.

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Office: 527 Market St., San Francisco, Cal.
Factory: South San Francisco and Berkeley, Cal.
J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

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Have constantly on hand the following goods adapted to the Island trade:

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Special Manures Manufactured to Order.

The manufacturing works of these California Fertilizer Works are situated on the coast of San Francisco Bay, and are equipped with the latest machinery and tools. The fertilizers are made from the purest materials, and are of the highest quality. The works are also equipped with a large stock of fertilizers, and are able to supply the Island trade with the most reliable and most economical fertilizers.

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A Stock of these Fertilizers will be kept constantly on hand and for sale on the usual terms. J. E. MILLER, MANAGER.

C. Brewer & Co., Ltd.

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Harness Snaps, Plumbers' Torches, Tinned Rivets, Spiral Packing, Mal. Iron Oil, Screw Plates, Soft Tash Leather, Mouse Traps, Steel Squares, Bicycle Saddles, Handle Bars and Pedals, Wire Horse, Scrub, Log, Stove and Sink Brushes, Seine Twine, Telephone Cords, Steel Tapes, Cup Hooks, Spring Balances, Bird Cages, Stanley Planes, Belting, Churns.

WHAT ABOUT ALL THESE ITEMS?

Well, they have just arrived per "Australia" from New York and as they are items we have calls for every day we supposed you wanted to know that we now had a good stock of all these things.

We also had 55 Bicycles on the Australia. Columbias and Ramlers, 12 Chainless and the rest Chain Wheels. Those who ride them say they are the best wheel made on earth. We are too modest to say so, but we think so just the same.

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The undersigned having been appointed

agents of the above company are prepared

to insure risks against fire on stone and

brick buildings and on Merchandise stored

thereon on the most favorable terms. For

particulars apply at the office of

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Agents.

German Lloyd Marine Insur'ce Co

OF BREMEN.

Fortuna General Insurance Co

OF BREMEN.

The above Insurance Companies have

established a general agency here, and the

undersigned, general agents, are author-

ized to take risks against the dangers of the

sea at the most reasonable rates and on

the most favorable terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co., Gen. Agts.

General Insurance Co. for Sea

River and Land Transport.

of Dresden.

Having established an agency at Hon-

olulu and the Hawaiian Islands the unders-

igned general agents are authorized to take

risks against the dangers of the sea at the

most reasonable rates and on the most favor-

able terms.

F. A. SCHAEFER & Co.,

Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

TRANS-ATLANTIC FIRE INS. CO.

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reinsurance, 6,000,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies, 101,550,000

Total reinsurance, 107,550,000

North German Fire Insurance Co

OF HAMBURG.

Capital of the Company and re-

serve, reinsurance, 8,800,000

Capital their reinsurance com-

panies, 55,000,000

Total reinsurance, 63,800,000

The undersigned, general agents of the

above two companies, for the Hawaiian

Islands, are prepared to insure Buildings,

Furniture, Merchandise and Produce, Ma-

chinery, etc., also sugar and Fire Mills,

Vessels in the harbor, against loss or

damage by fire, on the most favorable terms.

H. HACKFELD & CO., Limited.

North British & Mercantile Insurance Co

TOTAL FUNDS AT 31st DECEMBER, 1897,

£112,558,080.

1-Authorized Capital-£1,000,000 £ 6

Subscribed, 275,000 0

Paid up Capital, 687,500 0

2-Fire Funds, 275,000 0

3-Life and Annuity Funds, 1,125,000 0

Revenue Fire Branch, 1,125,000 0

Revenue Life and Annuity

Branches, 1,125,000 0

£2,750,000 0

The Accumulated Funds of the Fire and Life

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Agents for the Hawaiian Islands.

Castle & Cooke,

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